



THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, weather synopsis: Cold low over Turkey moving slowly eastward.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Humidity
Jerusalem	30	16-25	15-24
Golan	41	9-25	13-23
Nahariya	41	12-25	13-23
Safed	41	12-25	13-23
Haifa Port	41	12-25	13-23
Tiberias	41	12-25	13-23
Nazareth	41	12-25	13-23
Afula	41	12-25	13-23
Shomron	41	12-25	13-23
Tel Aviv	41	12-25	13-23
B.G. Airport	41	12-25	13-23
Jericho	41	12-25	13-23
Gaza	41	12-25	13-23
Beer Sheva	41	12-25	13-23
Dimona	41	12-25	13-23
Tiran Straits	41	12-25	13-23

Social and Personal

The members of the Jewish Agency Executive, headed by chairman Yosef Almagor, yesterday called on President Ephraim Katzir at Beit Ha-nassi to present 60th birthday greetings.

Birthday greetings were presented to Prof. Katzir on Sunday by a delegation of the Histadrut Central Committee, headed by its secretary-general, Yeruham Meshel.

A recent Soviet immigrant Dr. Victor Yakhot, of the Weizmann Institute's structural chemistry department, is the first to occupy a chair in career development, established by the institute's Israel Committee.

Prof. Moshe Davis, head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University, was re-elected vice-president of the American Jewish Historical Society at the society's annual meeting in Boston. Prof. Davis is the only officer of the society who resides abroad.

The 16th annual conference of Lions International Clubs in Israel will take place at the Zion Hotel in Haifa today.

Two musical evenings in aid of the scholarship fund of the Association of University Women will be held under the auspices of the Jerusalem branch at the home of Emma Schaver in Yemin Moshe on June 2 and June 9. Participants are Cilla Grossmeyer, Paul Schlossman, Lucinda Lewis and Karen Spigien. Invitations may be obtained from Esther Rafaeli, Tel. 02-32951.

The Philippine Embassy in Tel Aviv announces the cancellation of its independence fete scheduled for June 12, owing to last month's flood catastrophe.

ARRIVALS

Leon Mittelman, community leader of Buenos Aires, for a visit.

Samuel Gross, president of Sepher-Hermon Press Publishers, New York, on business.

DEPARTURES

Tamar Eshel, secretary-general of Metzger Hapale, for a series of appearances before Pioneer Women groups in the U.S. and Canada.

Ruth Dayan, to represent Asia at an international handicrafts conference in Mexico.

'BEN-GURION ALSO HAD HIS DAY'

Peretz steps down, to be plain docker

By YITZHAK OKED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHDOD. — Yehoshua Peretz, fiery head of the Ashdod Port workers for the past 12 years, resigned yesterday together with five members of the dockers' works committee.

The three remaining members of the committee — Maurice Duek, Emil Pinto and Eli Maman — who are partly responsible for Peretz' resignation, said this was "a great day for the port and the country."

The resignation came after several months of friction between the two groups on the committee. During the last week, more harsh words were exchanged and on Sunday the three opposition committee men insulted Peretz before 300 jobless workers whom Peretz was talking to.

The three voiced their opinion that "there is no work because Yehoshua Peretz gave the port such a lousy name that nearly all the ships switched to Haifa. Peretz turned Ashdod into a huge, shipless pool."

Peretz stormed back to his car and drove off. Yesterday in a poster announcement he said he was quitting and explained why.

"They say I am responsible for the present situation at the port, claiming ships have gone to Haifa because of me. I have therefore decided to sacrifice myself; I am resigning. Let someone else take the responsibility, and I will sit on the side lines and criticize."

"I think I have served the public long enough. Now I want to relax and enjoy some private life with my family," Peretz stated.

"I hope," he told a TV reporter last night, "that in a few weeks people will forget Yehoshua Peretz and climb on someone else's back. Ben-Gurion's time came, so did Dayan's. Now it's time for Yehoshua Peretz to step down."



Chairman Peretz

He said that as of today he wishes to be considered as an ordinary port worker.

It is believed that the resignation may have some connection with the fact that a Histadrut committee, which investigated the performance of the previous dockers' works committee (also headed by Peretz), is to file its report today. There are rumours that it contains some unpleasant things about the committee.

Steel City workers undecided on transfers

By YA'ACOV ARDON

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Steel City workers yesterday failed to formulate a unified response to the Histadrut's Knesset Committee recommendation that redundant men in the rolling mill be transferred to the foundry.

The workers could only agree that they were not yet prepared to meet with General Manager Uri Bar-Ratzon to discuss practical steps for implementing the recommendation.

Bar-Ratzon said yesterday that he would send the redundant workers a second letter, instructing them to start work at the foundry forthwith, this time on the basis of the committee report. A first letter informing them of their transfer was rejected by the workers, with the backing of the Labour Council here.

"If the men do not start work at the foundry today, it will have to be closed," the general manager said.

The foundry operations were suspended on May 18, after morning shift workers refused to remove molten steel from the furnace in protest against lower pay after a

drop in output. The steel had to be poured on the floor and was lost.

Eight men were then fired for breach of labour discipline, with the approval of the Labour Council. All the other men were sent on leave of absence with pay. If the plant is closed, the workers will all be discharged.

Infant killed by lorry

An 18-month-old toddler, Ayed el-Ghudi, playing alone in one of the alleys of the Shati refugee camp in Gaza, was killed by a truck yesterday.

The driver, apparently fearing the rage of local residents, fled the scene, but was later arrested and held for questioning.

THE DEFENCE Ministry has stopped ordering research studies abroad, instead giving employment to immigrant scientists, the Knesset Labour Committee heard yesterday from Professor Yisrael Dostrovsky, chief scientist at the Defence Establishment.

A piece of track for the trek to peace

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The railway management is taking a "serious view" of the unauthorized dismantling of stretches of the old Erez Railway in the Jordan Valley, a management spokesman told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. The Railway hope to put the track back into use in the event of peace coming to the region, he said.

The narrow gauge railway, which is to be dismantled when the management of Israel was established, had linked Haifa with Jordan as part of the old Ottoman Hejaz Railway.

Local entrepreneurs have reportedly started removing rails

and turning the bed into cycling and walking paths on the assumption that it is useless as a railway route. The spokesman said that the dismantling of rails and changes in the right of way had not been authorized by the management. If peace came, the intention was to construct a new, standard gauge rail on the track route and offer Jordan a rail link with the Mediterranean.

The spokesman also noted that the management, in conjunction with the Society for a Beautiful Israel, has recently begun reconditioning the disused station along the track at Kfar Yehoshua, turning it into a tourist attraction.

Rabin meets 'doves' from kibbutzim

By DAVID LANDAU

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PREMIER YITZHAK Rabin yesterday discussed defence and settlement policy with a group of dovish kibbutz members, the second dovish group he has received in a week.

The group, representing the Inter-Movement Discussion Group on the Palestinian Question, came away "satisfied" with the "clarifications" they had heard from the Premier on certain points, but "still worried" about others.

At a press conference held immediately after the meeting, the group's leaders said Rabin had stressed his willingness for territorial compromise on all fronts, in exchange either for final peace or for an interim accord. Minister Yisrael Galili, who had joined Rabin at the meeting, had emphasized his complete conviction that the majority of the labour movement, and the majority of the country, supported this basic position.

The group's leaders declared that the vast majority of the kibbutz movements also supported territorial compromise. The recent gathering of kibbutz members at Ein Vered, where speakers had favoured the "Integral Land of Israel" line, accounted for only a minority in the kibbutz movements, the group's leaders contended.

The group included Danny Zamir of Maman's Hakibbutz Ha'atid, Efraim Tzur of the Ha'Ahud Ha'Avoda-oriented Hakibbutz Hameuhad, Moshe Umana of the religious kibbutz movement, and Yisrael Avidor of the Mapai-oriented Ihud Hakibbutzim. The Inter-Movement Dis-

cussion Group has been in existence since 1974, and its members have met with ministers, top officials, university scholars and Arab leaders from the administered areas in the course of their discussions.

Tzur said that while there was certainly a dovish majority within his own Hakibbutz Hameuhad, the majority did not force the issue — for the same reason that the Cabinet majority does not impose its views on the minority: to preserve unity. For this reason the official movement platform was kept deliberately vague. Moshe Umana said the same applied to the religious kibbutz movement.

Last week, Umana, a former MK, was among a group of religious doves who met with the Prime Minister. That group included Prof. Uri Simon of Bar-Ilan and Zvi Yaron, the Jerusalem writer, heads of the "Oz Ve-Shalom" movement of religious doves.

Political observers felt Mr. Rabin had met with the two groups, and had encouraged them to publicize the meetings, as part of his efforts to influence public opinion in advance of a possible showdown with the Kaddum settlers of Gush Emunim.

The Premier's aim is apparently to show that neither the kibbutz movement nor the religious community is by any means homogeneously hawkish.

No move has yet been made to offer the Kaddum settlers an alternative site, as decided by the Cabinet on May 9. But observers expect the Cabinet to make its offer soon after Shavut.

No atom threat in sight yet

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday that he saw no threat of the introduction of nuclear weapons into the Arab-Israeli controversy in the immediate future. He added that he did not think Egypt and Syria could keep up the present race for the acquisition of (conventional) arms without help from Saudi Arabia.

"I don't know how long the Saudis will agree to carry this burden and I think there are changes in the equilibrium of power in the Arab states, with Egypt having an increase in internal difficulties," he said. "I don't see Russia anxious to finance the Arabs in the arms race, and the Egyptian and Syrian dependence on Saudi financing could be

exploited for constructive ends by clever policy on the part of the U.S.," he added.

Mr. Rabin was speaking to a large audience of visiting professors at Belgium House on the Hebrew University's Givat Ram campus.

In reply to a question he said that he did not think any scientific study of the Arab psyche or mystique would lead to any helpful discovery ignored in the past.

Asked about proposed changes in Israel's electoral system Mr. Rabin admitted that there was need for reform, probably towards a combination of a regional and national representative system. "But don't think that changing the electoral system will create heaven here," he cautioned.

Tied more to U.S. purse; trade gap less

By GIDION ESHET

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

THE GROWING deficit in the balance of payments has caused the economy to be more and more dependent on U.S. aid. While in 1968-1972 U.S. aid accounted for two per cent of the Gross National Product, by 1975 it accounted for about 20 per cent of the GNP, reveals the Bank of Israel report for 1975.

American aid has become the most important component in Israel's long-term loans, reaching 57 per cent last year, compared to 15 per cent in the four years that ended in 1972.

U.S. aid compensated for the large decrease in the contribution of the deficit financed through contributions from world Jewry. At the same time, the country's debts were also financed by heavy short-term borrowing in the international markets. These loans increased from \$550m. in 1974 to \$930m. in 1975.

The prospects for 1976 are better. According to a supplementary report by the Bank of Israel, the trade deficit declined by 15 per cent in the first quarter this year, — mainly as a result of a 7 per cent decline in imports. Exports this year will exceed the Government's targets, the report states, although the relative increase in

imports of consumer goods — by 7 per cent — is alarming.

Incomes and Consumption

Private consumption declined by an average of 3 per cent in 1975. However, during the year, especially in the second half, it began to increase. A 1 per cent increase is seen also for this year, though the Government aimed at reducing it by 3 per cent.

The increase in the second half was made possible by a decline in private savings. Reducing savings was necessary because incomes declined more than consumption did. This development is also regarded as alarming, because the public savings are used to finance Government spending. Without them, the Govern-

ment will have to print more money to finance its operations.

Housing

A revival in the housing sector is expected by the Bank. Although new apartment starts by the public sector were half those of last year, the private sector increased its production by 20 per cent. According to present levels of construction, about 35,000 new apartments will be built this year.

Gov't made \$-deficits

Government injection of new money into the economy, and its absorption through the deficit in the balance of payments, were the main factors that left an impact on the money market. Thus, the money base increased by only

IL500m. — which caused the commercial banks to fall into large liquidity deficits, reaching IL1,500m. by the end of last year. In real terms, money supply declined by about 10 per cent, causing a sharp increase in interest rates — which reached over 40 per cent on overdrafts.

The Bank of Israel claims that the large injection of new money by the Government was the main cause behind the large purchases of foreign currency by the public. Without the creation of the IL5,500m. deficit — and more printed money — the public would have had to reduce its purchases of foreign currency and imports.

In conclusion, the Bank states that had the standard of living in Israel last year been as low as in 1973, Israel would have saved up to \$300m. This, according to Governor Moshe Sanbar, is what the Government should have done.

Army judge v. lawyer spat referred to A-G

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Attorney has been asked by the IDF to take up the case of the lawyer who was given a summary jail sentence by a military judge for contempt of court but was later freed after the intervention of the IDF legal authorities.

The lawyer, Yehzekel Beinisch of Jerusalem, was sentenced to a month in jail several weeks ago, after a dispute with the President of the Judea and Samaria Military Court, Sgan Aluf Gershon Orion. Beinisch and Orion had clashed frequently in the course of a trial in which the lawyer was defending a West Bank resident facing a charged traffic accident.

Beinisch wrote to the Chief of Staff objecting to Orion's conduct in the trial and when he refused to apologize in court for his allegations Orion summarily sentenced him to a month's jail.

Execution of the sentence was delayed by order of the Commander of Judea and Samaria and the entire summary trial was later annulled by the Judge Advocate General.

It was learned yesterday that the IDF has now transferred the case to the State Attorney and requested him to determine if there is room for action against Beinisch. (Beinisch's wife, Dorit, also a lawyer, is Senior Assistant to the State Attorney.)

In reply to a question, the IDF

Spokesman's office said yesterday that Orion is continuing to serve as President of the Judea and Samaria Military Court. It had earlier been reported that he had completed his tour of duty there and was being transferred to another post.

Prizes awarded in Soldiers' Welfare lottery

TEL AVIV. — The top prize in the lottery of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee, a 4½ room apartment in Rishon LeZion, went yesterday to ticket Gimmel-1-507014. More than IL6m. was raised during the year's sale of tickets which culminated in last night's selection of the winning numbers at Beit Mifal Hapais here.

Cars were won by the holders of tickets Gimmel-2-394035, Bet-2-365893, Gimmel-1-211079, Gimmel-2-384026, Gimmel-1-588271, Gimmel-2-697315, Alef-1-044884.

All tickets ending in 2956 won electric fans; those ending in 1767, hair dryers; 5704-rug cleaners; 9322-groundshoes; 4511-backballs; 9388-lampers; 7021-sets of kitchen utensils; 1054-slicing machines; 0181-electric shavers; 1510-Pyrex dishes; 3366-transistor radios; and 6599-inflatable air mattresses. (Itm)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Triplets for Yeruham

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Triplets, all boys, were born last night to Simi Dehan in the Soroka hospital here. The proud mother and husband, Eliahu, are 20-year-long residents of Yeruham in the Negev. Mother and children are reportedly doing well. The boys weigh about 1,500 gm. each. The Dehans, have five other children in their 84-metre flat. The Dehans, have five other children in their 84-metre flat.

Prompt rate-payers make splash

YERUHAM. — This Negev town has found a way to encourage payment of local rates. Since the time the Local Council announced that the timely payment of rates will secure free entry to the municipal pool, 700 families have earned themselves swimming privileges. Council chairman Ya'acov Am-Shalom explained that the arrangement is a profitable one for the municipality because most of those paying their rates on time are not the regular subscribers to the swimming pool. (Itm)

NRP staff shut offices

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Employees in National Religious Party offices all over the country will lock their offices today and take away the keys. This action results from the party's failure to pay their April wage. The party's treasurer promised yesterday that they would be paid today. The 400 workers, however, want assurances that from now on they will receive their salaries no later than the 15th of each subsequent month. Shalom Shapira, secretary of the employees committee, told the workers that management refused such an undertaking, according to an old agreement, the party may pay its workers by the 20th of each month. Shapira yesterday said that some senior officials would be allowed to enter their offices today.

Shlonsky papers to university

TEL AVIV. — The archives and private library of Avraham Shlonsky are to be preserved at Tel Aviv University. This was announced on Sunday by Rector Shlomo Simonsohn at a memorial meeting held at the university to mark the third anniversary of the poet's death. The archives will be at the disposal of scholars in a year's time.

Makhteshim withholds death inquiry report

By HAIM SHAHAM

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Despite its promise, given at a press conference in March, the management of the Makhteshim Chemical Company refuses to divulge the findings of an inquiry committee which looked into the death of four workers in the plant nearly three months ago.

Manager Moshe Kirsh, immediately after the tragedy occurred, had said Makhteshim will not hide any information concerning the four men's death. Since then, however, the company has refused to reveal the inquiry findings, saying it is "an internal company matter."

Boaz Moav MK (CRM) this week submitted a parliamentary question to the Labour Minister, asking for the findings of the inquiry commission, and whether any steps have been taken against those in the plant considered responsible for the mishap.

The four men died when they went down, each in turn, into a pit used to process sulphur for agricultural use, to save a fifth worker, and were overcome by fumes. The man who had gone into the pit in the first place — for reasons which were never revealed — was the only one to survive.

The management yesterday told The Jerusalem Post that Kirsh was not available, but made it clear the plant's position has not changed: it gave the reasons for refusing to reveal the findings as "not wishing to hurt either the victims, or the worker who survived the accident."

The inquiry committee, appointed by the plant together with the

Labour Ministry — as is the standard procedure in such cases — was asked to determine, inter alia, if the pit was properly fenced off, if there were adequate warning signs posted, and if the workers were warned not to enter it while in operation.

The worker who survived the accident has fully recovered and is back on his job. It was killed yesterday.

The Labour Ministry, asked for comment last night, could not say whether it had the inquiry results at its disposal.

Border guard hurt, but arrests two

HAIFA. — Two men were yesterday remanded in custody for three days on charges of brutally assaulting a Border Policeman, causing IL2,000 worth of property damage and attempting to evade arrest.

The incident occurred on Sunday when Gavriel Dayan of the Border Police was called by the proprietor of the California bar here, to pacify two men, Novak Slavo and Valdimov Wiscovic, who had turned unruly after they had been refused entrance to the nightclub.

As a result of their assault upon him, the policeman suffered several body fractures. Despite his severe injuries, Dayan pursued his attackers and took them into custody. (Itm)

TO SOLDIERS OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE FORCES AND TO THE PUBLIC

From today, soldiers of the Israel Defence Forces will be carried free on Egged services, in accordance with the order issued by the Minister of Transport. A copy of the order was brought to the Secretariat of Egged yesterday midday, and we have thus not had adequate time to make arrangements for carrying the thousands of additional passengers. We shall do everything possible to carry the extra heavy load and avoid breakdowns in the service. If, nevertheless, you suffer inconvenience as a result of inadequacies in the service, the fault will not be ours. Complaints should rather be laid at the door of the person who forced this arrangement on us, without allowing an adequate preparation period, and without providing appropriate conditions for its implementation.

We, the members and employees of Egged, are as aware as anyone of the hardship endured over the years by our soldiers, forced to wait at the side of the road for a lift.

We saw, and on a number of occasions we put forward practical proposals to the government which would have enabled our soldiers to travel on Egged services in comfort, thus avoiding the hazards of relying on lifts and of wasting the precious hours of short leaves. For more than eight years, the government ignored our requests and proposals for carrying soldiers. Now, like a thunderbolt, an order comes crashing down on us — an order that cannot be implemented without an adequate preparation period. The government is not even prepared to give an undertaking on the payment we shall receive.

Egged has always wanted and today wants to carry members of the Israel Defence Forces. We see this as both an important right and an honourable obligation. It is, however, our right that the implementation of this undertaking be worked out in cooperation with us, and in line with our actual capabilities. We also have the right to fair remuneration for this service. In this context, we are being gravely misrepresented, and a great injustice is being done to our members, and to the truth.

All we ask is (an indispensable) period of four weeks to allow us to prepare for the carrying of soldiers, and a binding agreement covering the payment we shall receive — the rate of payment (80% of the regular fare) has been fixed by a government appointed committee.

After being put off for eight years, are we making exaggerated demands?

In order to make things easier for passengers and to ease the additional pressure on the various routes, we have decided to carry soldiers free on our urban routes — something we are not obliged to do. This is the only small step open to us, to prevent more serious breakdowns in public transport. We appeal to soldiers to travel on urban routes, and not to use interurban routes for journeys in towns.

The present situation on the various routes, particularly during rush hours, proves the rightness of our case.

The public will see this and come to the appropriate conclusion!

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IN THE KNESSET

ILP demands 3% cut in state budget

By ASHER WALLFISH
A top-level Independent Liberal Party delegation told Prime Minister Rabin and Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz yesterday that the ILP's future attitude to the Coalition would depend on their reply to a series of demands affecting the State Budget, the structure of the government departments, and the State health insurance scheme.

Tourism Minister Moshe Kol, Minister without Portfolio Gideon Hausner, and party chairman Yehuda Shari said their demands were in the State's most vital interest at the present time.

Their demands were:
• to cut the 1976/77 State Budget by three per cent, namely IL2,500m, and reduce the number of civil servants and other public officials;

• to reform the structure of government departments as the Hausner Committee had recommended;
• to ensure free choice of sick funds to patients, under the Compulsory Health Insurance Law now in the Knesset's Public Services Committee, and have some State body (like the National Insurance Institute) collect the dues for all sick funds.

The ILP leaders said they understood that a demand would be aired to increase the State Budget, to allow for unforeseen price increases over the year to the time of IL2,000m. They felt these increases could be balanced off against their proposed cut, in some form.

Meanwhile, The Post learns, Defence Minister Shimon Peres has asked that the Cabinet next Sunday discuss his Ministry's demand that the Defence Budget be in-

creased forthwith to allow for unforeseen price increases.

Finance Minister Rabinowitz told the ILP leaders that while it would not be so easy to cut the Budget by IL2,500m, as they wished, he was sure that the country's financial situation would improve in the near future. He believed that income tax and VAT would boost revenue considerably. Exports would rise, he predicted.

Rabin said that a reform of government departmental structure was much easier said than done. He said that the obstacles to such reform caused by personal and coalition considerations were immense. But he held out hope that a first step would be made when the collection machinery of the National Insurance Institute (for which the Labour Ministry is responsible) merged with the collection machinery of the Income Tax (for which the Finance Ministry is responsible).

As to the demand that the Health Insurance Law guarantee a free choice of sick funds, the ILP leaders said that the Histadrut must not be allowed to penalize any of its members who wished to remain in the labour federation but belong to a non-Histadrut sick fund.

They said the fate of the bill, now in Committee, should be discussed at a special session of the Cabinet.

(The ILP's chances of success on this point of free choice are allimer since the National Religious Party which formerly supported the ILP has now decided to back the Labour line. The NRP stands to lose a lot of money under the free choice proposal, since it receives a larger share of the was ~~old~~ Histadrut dues than any other party, thanks to the Hapoel Hamizrachi's agreement with the Histadrut.)

The 'creep' is working, Rabinowitz claims

By AARON SITTNER
The "creeping devaluation" seems to be working, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz told the Knesset yesterday as he introduced an amendment to the Law of Encouragement of Capital Investment.

"Statistics for the past few months are encouraging," he stated. "Our exports are surging again. In the final quarter of last year we witnessed a 12 per cent increase in exports compared with the preceding quarter, and in the first quarter of this year we have a net growth of 16 per cent... last month our industrial exports alone rose by 29 per cent."

To keep exports rising, Rabinowitz proposed several new additions to the Capital Investment Encouragement Law. A major feature of the amendment, which was approved on the first reading, offers approved export enterprises a grant equal to 24 per cent of the value of the firm's investment in plant and equipment.

Export manufacturers located in "A" development towns will be freed from payment of the Employers' (Payroll) Tax. Companies in "B" development towns will be granted a 50 per cent reduction on the levy.

On the other hand, the Corporation Tax on all approved enterprises will rise from 33 to 40 per cent, and an income tax of 15 per cent will be imposed on company income distributed as dividends. "This move," said Rabinowitz, "is aimed at encouraging corporate savings

and re-investment of earned income in exports and diversification."

Rabinowitz said a new effort would be made to recruit foreign investment, especially from American sources. He recalled that at last December's Jerusalem Jewish Solidarity Conference a new U.S. voluntary organization has been established — The Committee for Israel's Economic Growth.

In the discussion following Mr. Rabinowitz's address, Likud MK Shmuel Eilich declared: "We intend to vote for referring the amendment to committee. Once there, we hope to beat it into such a form that the sponsors will not even recognize it."

His main objection to the amendment was the stipulation that only companies funded by foreign residents are to be eligible for "approved enterprise" status. "This is a trap which could turn out to be the death blow to local investors," Eilich declared.

Another Likud speaker, Shmuel Tamir, told the House: "No law full of benefits could ever attract foreign investors to a country with an unstable economy being managed by an unstable Government which changes its economic direction every Monday and Thursday. Honest investment of capital depends on an honest work ethic. In an economy in which redundancy is permitted to continue and the work ethic keeps on deteriorating, there is no chance of new investors — reasonable and cautious businessmen — to take chances."

'Insult' drove out Arab MKs

IDF men with S. Africans, says MK

Marcia Freedman, MK (Independent Socialist) alleged yesterday that hundreds of IDF officers and men are serving as instructors in the South African army.

In a parliamentary question tabled to Defence Minister Shimon Peres, Mrs. Freedman asked if he could confirm or deny her "absolutely reliable information" that the Israel servicemen were attached to what she called "important units" of the South African army.

THE LABOUR Committee yesterday "deplored in the strongest possible terms" the fact that the number of workers in production industries continues to fall while the number in services keeps rising. Baruch Hakedai, deputy director-general of the Labour Ministry, reported that 60 per cent of the workers dismissed last February by the Friedman Company of Jerusalem had obtained jobs in the services while only 40 per cent found employment in production.

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE Minister Jaber Muzali and Seif e-Din Zuabi had been thinking of operating as a separate Knesset faction for some time, but their sudden decision to quit the Alignment last week was due to the fact that they felt insulted.

Coalition whip Moshe Wertzman said this yesterday, at a meeting of the Alignment faction executive, reporting on the two MKs' decision to leave the Alignment's organizational framework. He said that they were most offended of all when they attended the joint Arab-Jewish gathering held by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon at Ginosar, and learnt that some of those present had been invited for a special conversation with Allon — but not they.

Wertzman said Muzali and Zuabi would continue to vote with the Coalition.

Mapam's Dov Zakin said that, when the list for the next Knesset elections was drawn up, the two MKs' step would have to be remembered.



PRESIDENT KATZIR greets visitors from the Council of Europe, including 23 members of the European Parliament's Agricultural Committee, in Jerusalem yesterday. Agricultural Committee chairman John Farr, of Britain, stands at right. (Synphot — N. Ben-Ami)

European MPs here for farming talk

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter
A group of 40 visitors from the Council of Europe, including 23 members of the European Parliament, were received by President Aharon Katsir in Jerusalem yesterday evening.

The 23 constitute the parliament's Agricultural Committee. "We have seven or eight meetings a year, one of them away from the Council's Strasbourg headquarters," the committee's secretary, Joern Stegen, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. "This year we decided to hold it in Israel, since Israel possesses a server status in our Assembly."

The committee discussed problems of a technical nature, dealing with safety and health in agriculture,

and other subjects. One topic with political overtones is the question whether Europe should aim to be self-sufficient in particular commodities, such as sugar, milk, meat, wheat and potatoes. "There is a case for facilitating the import of such items, in order to encourage supplies from developing countries. But Europe has accumulated big stocks of certain products, e.g. the so-called "milk-powder mountain". Some speakers argue that a part of this ought to be given away to the poorer nations — though the danger here is of sparking a fall in prices.

The European Parliament has 18 member countries, and must not be confused with the EEC Parliament of nine members, which likewise sits in Strasbourg. "We do not aim for integration, only for cooperation between European states," Stegen stressed. All non-Communist countries in Europe belong to it, except Spain, Portugal and Finland (the latter owing to its propinquity to the Soviet Union).

The delegation were luncheon guests of the Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Moshe Shabai, who stood in for Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu now on an official visit to Norway.

NEWSBRIEFS

THE COUNCIL for a Beautiful Israel yesterday elected the director of the Jewish National Fund's Galilee Afforestation Department, Tuvya Aahel, as president of its newest branch, the ninth, in Safed.

A CENTRE FOR the study of children's activities, the first of its kind in Israel, has been established in Kiryat Tivon by the Van Leer Fund in Holland. The centre, at the Oranin seminar, the kibbutz movement's school of education, will enable research into the everyday activities of Jewish, Arab and Druze children, socially deprived and gifted youngsters.

MOSHE MALCHI has been appointed deputy commander of the Police, Northern District. Assistant Commander Malchi joined the force 25 years ago and has served in a number of command posts as well as representing the Israel Police in North America for a period.

MAGEN DAVID ADOM will open a new branch in Kiryat Bialik, in Haifa Bay, according to an agreement signed last week with the heads of the local council. Its new headquarters will go up on the main road between Kiryat Motzkin and Kiryat Bialik, facilitating transfer of emergency cases to hospitals in the area.

YORAM RAVID, a member of the stewards committee of El Al, was elected to the executive of the International Association of Stewards and Stewardesses at a conference in Rio di Janeiro last week. One hundred representatives from 30 countries voted at the meeting, and Ravid's election came despite opposition from Arab representatives.

A PICNIC AREA with tables, benches, running water, cooling facilities and sports equipment was dedicated yesterday in the Shoharaya Forest near Kiryat Gat.

ECOLOGY-MINDED citizens will participate on Friday in a rally protesting the pollution of the waters of Nahal Amud by Safed's sewage. The rally, sponsored by the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, will start at 5 p.m. at Ein Koves in Wadi Amud.

DISRUPTIONS of TV transmissions on Channel 8 in the coastal area, and on Channel 10 in the North are possible during the next few days due to seasonal weather conditions. In the event of shavur conditions affecting transmissions, broadcasts can also be picked up on Channel 27 in the Tel Aviv area and on Channel 46 in northern Israel.

THE BEERSHEVA Municipality has received approval from the Interior Ministry to increase fines for infractions of by-laws to IL5,000, from the current maximum of IL300. Mayor Eliyahu Navi said the crackdown would include closing of businesses for violations of safety regulations.

THE NURSES of Safed's Sheff Hospital's operating theatres have been awarded gifts by the management and the staff committee for their outstanding performance in war and peace, which earned them this year's Productivity Prize.

HAVEN'T HAD a real blast since you left Uncle Sugar Able? Want to get your mind blown by fantastic fireworks, live entertainment, fabulous door prizes, bigger than life movies, fun and games — and all in ENGLISH? Hurry down to your local AACI or Tourist Info office and get some tickets (bring a Sabra — what else!) to the American Bicentennial Celebration at Hebrew U. Stadium on July 4. (Adot.)

Air service to Arava moshav

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Aviation Reporter
EIN YAHAV. An air passenger service to this isolated community in the heart of the Arava, was inaugurated yesterday by Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi. This act made Israel aviation history as the 450-soul farming settlement is now the smallest in the country to have its own regular airline service, landing strip and all.

A five-plane fleet of Norman-Island twin-engine nine-seaters landed here in honour of the event, bringing with them, apart from the Minister, the managing director of director of Arkia (Kanaf Arkia will operate the line), Lev Eglum as well as Aluf (res.) Mordechai Hod. The latter, among others had been instrumental in the construction of the landing field here.

The five-flight-a-week schedule will provide — for members of this moshav — a state subsidized IL70 one-way trip, as against the IL148 to be charged for others. As the flight from Tel Aviv's Sde Dov airport will take a mere 50 minutes (compared with the present four-hour car trip), the members of this farm community trust that their moshav will now seem less isolated.

The landing strip was financed in part by the settlers themselves.

Moslem graves said wrecked

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Despite promises not to touch the Moslem cemetery in the southern part of Independence Park, located between the Hilton and Pal hotels, development work there by the municipality has destroyed several graves and has upset the 7,000-strong Arab community in Jaffa.

This was stated yesterday by Attorney Eliezer Pughach, representing the Wakf (Moslem religious trust) of Tel Aviv-Jaffa. Appearing as well at a Beit Sokolow press conference were Ali Rashid, the Wakf chairman, and Ahmed Keshbi, a member.

Pughach said that several months ago Atarim, the Tel Aviv tourist development company, had promised that it would not disturb the cemetery in Independence Park. However, two weeks ago evidence came to light that tractors had scattered bones and skulls all about the area, he said.

In a hastily arranged meeting, Mayor Shlomo Lahat promised on May 20 to order all work stopped.

However, when representatives of the Wakf inspected the site the next day, the tractor was still at work. On May 23, the board took out an injunction against the city and the development authority. It was only then that work halted. The injunction expires tomorrow.

Customs man cleared of smuggling

BEERSHEVA. — An Ashdod port customs official, who was suspended from his job for two years after being accused of helping others smuggle goods out of the port, was yesterday acquitted of the charge.

The District Court here found that the evidence was insufficient to convict the man, Gavriel Eilil,

37. Last year, Moshe Bodov, a seaman who was charged along with Eilil, was found guilty of smuggling and fined IL3,000.

The two had been accused of smuggling electrical appliances out of the port in a car after another customs man, Shlomo Mikdash, complained to the police. (Itim)

Problem ship back

HAIFA. — The Zim management is to decide on the re-manning of the freighter Teverya after Transport Ministry officials present their reports, the company's general manager Yehuda Rotem said yesterday.

The Teverya (and not the Kessarya as given yesterday) returned to Haifa yesterday, her master turning her back with a full cargo, because he considered "the breakdown of discipline on board" as endangering the ship.

A MULTI-MEDIA programme on American literature will be presented in English at the U.S. Cultural Centre in Jerusalem, Rehov Keren Hayesod, at 8.30 p.m. on June 1, 6, 8 and 10. Admittance free to all interested viewers.

NEW TV POST FOR KIRSCHENBAUM

Mordechai Kirshenbaum has been appointed Director of Programming at Israel Television in place of Yitzhak Shimon.

Kirshenbaum served for four years as a reporter and editor in TV's news department, directed a number of documentary films and produced the programmes "Not Everything Gets By" and "Nikol Kosh." For the latter, he was awarded the Israel Prize last Independence Day.

REHOV YOSEF SEELIN, a part American literature will be presented in English at the U.S. Cultural Centre in Jerusalem, Rehov Keren Hayesod, at 8.30 p.m. on June 1, 6, 8 and 10. Admittance free to all interested viewers.

GAN APARTMENTS
IN PETAH-TIKVA
ARE THE BEST
FOR LIVING
AND INVESTING
"P"

Car thieves wound soldier

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Police dogs were used yesterday in an attempt to trace the three persons who wounded a soldier earlier in the day when he discovered them attempting to steal his car.

The soldier, Amnon Butbul, of 18 Rehov Pless in Jaffa, intended to take relatives to the airport yesterday morning. When he went to his car, he found three masked and armed men attempting to break into it. They demanded that Butbul hand over the keys. When he refused, one of the three shot him in the leg, and then all three fled.

While Butbul was taken to the Donolo hospital in Jaffa for treatment, police dogs attempted to pick up the scent of the three assailants. They traced them as far as Sderot Yerushalayim, and then lost the scent. It is believed that the three might have made off in a waiting car.

Neighbours reported hearing another shot after the thieves had made off and police later found blood stains. A police spokesman said that one of the guns the three were carrying might have gone off accidentally and wounded one of them.

Brothers drown in Migdal Ha'emek

Jerusalem Post Staff
NAZARETH. — Two brothers from the village of Yafia near here drowned yesterday in an oxygenation pool near the NHT factory in Migdal Ha'emek.

The boys, Ibrahim and Samir B'nana, 15 and 16 years old, were playing with a ball in the pool, which is used to purify wastewater. When the ball drifted to the deep centre of the pool they followed it and got into difficulties. Companions alerted factory workers, but by the time the boys were dragged from the pool, they were beyond help.

ALLENBY AND ADAM Bridges will be closed on Friday and Saturday during the festival of Shavuot. The Jordan River bridges will reopen at 7.30 on Sunday morning (June 6).



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Unctad ends with double defeat for U.S.

NAIROBI — The fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) ended yesterday with a double defeat for the U.S. and agreements for numerous investigations and negotiations to improve the economies of Third World countries.

After a month of debate and negotiations, the Conference:

- Rejected Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an international resources bank by a vote of 33-31 with 44 abstentions and 45 absent.
- Authorized negotiations to begin by next March to establish a \$60 billion fund to finance price-stabilizing stockpiles of 10 essential raw materials. The U.S. and other industrial nations opposed the plan.
- Urged quick and favourable review by lending nations of the debts of some 20 countries facing bankruptcy. The rich nations said they would consider overall guidelines for debt talk, but rejected a Third World proposal for a global conference to arrange debt cancellations and deferments.
- Authorized further studies of ways to smooth inflationary cycles, adjust currency exchange rates and stimulate trade and aid.
- Called for patent reforms and technology centres to help underdeveloped nations, tariff concessions to poor nations and stiff controls on operations of multinational companies in Third World countries.

The international resources bank was the key proposal put forward by Kissinger to the Conference on May 6, while the common fund was the proposal advanced most vigorously by the underdeveloped nations.

Kissinger's proposal received little attention at the Conference, partly because the ground was not prepared for it by advance consultation, delegates said.

"Even the Europeans were kept in the dark," said a West German delegate.

The Americans said the bank would use private and government financing to stimulate output of raw materials by guaranteeing fair terms to both the countries and foreign investors.

Iraq and North Korea charged that its purpose was to strengthen Western multinational companies and to undermine the poor nations' drive to control the prices of their raw materials in the same way as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries controls the price of oil.

Communist and radical governments voted against the U.S. proposal, the industrial nations voted yes, and Third World moderates abstained or were absent.

Garnani Corea of Sri Lanka, secretary-general of the Conference, told reporters the meeting marked a decisive turn in relations between rich and poor nations.

He said the Third World achieved most of its aims in commodity issues, although it made small gains on debt problems.

Some delegates said the Conference resolutions, even though non-binding, were the West's first major concessions since the UN called for a new world economic order two years ago. (AP)

Rivals aim to hurt Carter today

NEW YORK — Three Democratic candidates gathered on Sunday in Rhode Island, scene of one of today's three primaries, but political action was generally slow as some candidates used the Memorial Day weekend for a short break in their campaigns.

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California spent the day in the small New England state and they were joined later by the man they want to stop, Jimmy Carter, the former Georgia governor.

By the standards of the past few weeks and the 540-delegate bonanza on June 8, today's primary is small, although there are 56 Democratic and 59 Republican delegates at stake.

Brown and Church in Rhode Island, Rep. Morris Udall in South Dakota and Church in Montana, whether they say so openly or not, have one major objective — to get as many delegates as possible from Carter, who keeps inching closer to the 1,505 mark that will get him the nomination.

Carter got three more in Iowa caucuses Saturday and now has 883, to 301.5 for Udall, his closest rival.

In addition, "Time" magazine reported on Sunday that Carter has been talking with Gov. George Wallace of Alabama about releasing his delegates, which now total 169. "Time" said Wallace is expected to release them just before or just after the first ballot at the convention and most are expected to go for Carter.

But Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, denied the report.

Meanwhile, the Republican contest remained tight, with Ford holding a 777-643 delegate lead over Ronald Reagan. Ford is thought to be ahead for most of the 19 delegates at stake in Rhode Island today and Reagan to be ahead in South Dakota and Montana, each of which has 20 delegates.

Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, in a television interview on Sunday, said he believes Ford will have 1,102 delegates going into the Republican national convention in Kansas City this August. That is 23 short of the 1,125 needed for the nomination.

But Rockefeller, who said his figures came from several sources, said he believes the President will win the nomination on the first ballot. He said that even if Reagan wins the California primary, which awards 167 delegates on a winner-take-all basis, "I don't think, frankly, he has a chance." (AP)



Police and firemen inspect the damage caused by a powerful bomb at the downtown Paris branch of the Rothschild Bank on Sunday night. (AP radiophoto)

Bomb blasts Paris Rothschild bank

By JACK MATRICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS — A powerful bomb exploded on Sunday night outside a Paris branch of the Rothschild Bank. Later, an anonymous phone caller told news agencies here that the attack was carried out by "the international revolutionary front" and was directed "against those who support Zionism."

The Rothschild Bank belongs to the three Rothschild "barons": Edouard, Guy and Alain. All three are active in Jewish affairs: Edouard is president of the United Jewish Appeal, Alain is president of the Representative Council of French Jewish Organizations (CRIF) while Guy heads the Central French Jewish Welfare Funds (FSJU).

Certain officials thought the attack might have been carried out in "reprisal" for the mass meeting which assembled over

50,000 Jews Sunday night in Paris in support of Israel. Others thought it could have been part of a major anarchist terror wave, similar to the Baader actions in West Germany.

French police yesterday placed armed guards near other Rothschild banks as well as near buildings housing major Jewish organizations. Police officials said it was a "purely precautionary move."

The bomb exploded at 10.30 on Sunday night outside the bank branch situated on the Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, half-a-dozen blocks away from the Elysee Palace, official residence of the French President. It shattered window panes for several hundred metres around and seriously damaged the building itself. A woman and a child were slightly wounded by flying glass.

Bomb wave in Italy after Communist killed at rally

ROME — Italian police stood on alert yesterday against a mounting wave of political violence triggered by the killing of a young Communist demonstrator at a neo-Fascist election campaign rally.

Bombs were thrown on Saturday and Sunday at a Rome television station and a newspaper building

in the northern town of Brescia, while firebombing attacks were made on offices of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) in Rome and Venice. The incidents were apparently in retaliation for the death of 21-year-old Communist Luigi di Rosa at an MSI rally in the town of Sezze southeast of Rome on Friday night.

No casualties were caused by the bombings themselves, but at least one young leftist demonstrator was injured in a clash between police and about 100 demonstrators, many carrying firebombs, in Venice.

The death of di Rosa caused officials in 10 provinces to ban further neo-Fascist rallies over the weekend and led to a call for a nationwide ban by Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga.

In addition, Sandro Saccucci, the MSI parliamentary deputy speaking at the Sezze rally, was suspended from the party's list of candidates for the June 20 national elections. During the rally, Saccucci had brandished a pistol at Communist demonstrators heckling him. Later Saccucci admitted firing three shots in the air at Sezze, but denied having shot di Rosa.

An autopsy on di Rosa before his burial on Sunday showed he was hit by two bullets of differing calibres, police said. They later announced the arrest of a young Sezze resident with known pro-Fascist leanings in connection with the shooting.

Officers said the most powerful bomb set off in the aftermath of the di Rosa killing went off at the archives office of the Italian national television network. (UPI)

GLANCE AT THE WORLD

Egypt wants PLO in Arab League

CAIRO — Egypt yesterday formally requested that the Palestine Liberation Organization become a full member of the 20-nation Arab League, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The PLO currently has observer status in the League. It attends all conferences, and participates fully in debates, but without the right to vote.

The Egyptian request came in a letter from Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy to Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Cairo-based League, the officials said.

They said the letter asked that the PLO "become a full-fledged member of the League on an equal footing with other members, with all the rights and conditions that this implies." (UPI)

Indonesia adds East Timor colony

DILI, East Timor. — Indonesia was officially enlarged yesterday as a hastily-convened popular assembly in this former Portuguese colony unanimously approved a petition to be integrated with it. The 28-member East Timor group took only two hours to vote its acceptance of the bill.

Of the 24 countries originally invited to send observers to the meeting, many are known to be dissatisfied at the way the self-determination process has been run in Timor. Yesterday's lightning decision was witnessed by seven foreign diplomats and 20 foreign and Indonesian newsmen, flown in and out for the blitz three-hour visit.

One notable absentee was Australia, which has publicly supported the UN call for a genuine act of self-determination for the former colony, under international supervision. (Reuters)

'Death before dishonour'

BRISBANE. — A 19-year-old girl, who died while unsuccessfully fighting off a rape attack, was yesterday hailed as an inspiration "even to the death" to other girls. Father Neal Shannon, a Roman Catholic priest who spoke at the victim's funeral, said she showed she was prepared to leave her life in the hands of God "rather than sully her soul with immorality."

A spokeswoman for the local Rape Crisis Centre, which comforts and advises rape victims, immediately took issue with Shannon's stand, saying that his attitude toward the incident reflects the prevailing social approach that women are men's property, and that once defiled they are worthless. (Reuters)

Soviet Jews demand U.S. visas

ROME — Thirty Soviet Jews who immigrated to Israel but left shortly afterwards, intending to go to live in the U.S., began a hunger strike here yesterday to protest against the U.S. refusal to grant them visas.

The 30 are part of a group of about 450 Soviet immigrants, whom the U.S. authorities refused visas because, having immigrated to Israel, they were not considered refugees. The demonstrators are fasting in front of the Rome offices of Jewish welfare organizations — the Joint Distribution Committee and HIAS.

One hundred and thirty-two Soviet Jews arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday from Vienna. Tim's reporter adds that in the past few days, a number of Soviet emigrants who tried their luck unsuccessfully in Europe or America have arrived in Israel. (Reuters)

Prison garb protest for Jews



Demonstrators dressed as Soviet prisoners in London on Sunday. (AP radiophoto)

LONDON. — Demonstrators dressed in striped prison uniforms were present at the grave of Karl Marx here on Sunday to remind visiting Russian sailors of their country's persecution of Jews.

The 12 demonstrators, members of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, carried signs naming Soviet Jewish "prisoners of conscience." The 50 sailors were from the Soviet warship Obraztsov, which docked at Portsmouth on Friday for the first Soviet warship's visit here in 20 years. (AP)

Driest England since 1797

LONDON. — Less rain fell in England and Wales during the past 12 months than during any other period from May to April since record-keeping began in 1797. Only 615 mm. of rainfall were recorded. While Scotland suffered less, Ireland experienced its second driest period since record-keeping began there in 1800. (UPI)

Taiwan trains collide, killing 32

TAIPEI. — Two passenger trains collided head-on near here on Sunday, killing 32 persons and injuring 137, 20 of them seriously.

It took rescue workers 16 hours to dig out the bodies from the wreckage, some 120 kms. south of here. The collision was said to have occurred when the north-bound train, running 23 minutes late, ignored red lights signalling it to stop at a nearby station. (UPI)

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Ribs for Goulash	(No. 2) 1 kg.	22.50
Shoulder for roast	(No. 4, 5) 1 kg.	22.50
Katzelke (Shin)	(No. 8) 1 kg.	22.50
False fillet	1 kg.	28.50
Entrecot	1 kg.	28.50
Polika	1 kg.	28.50

"Goldstar" beer	bottle form.	2.55	2.35
"Goldsun" soft drinks,	bottle 65 cl. form.	1.40	1.30
"Goldsun" sodas,	bottle 65 cl. form.	2.70	2.50

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Cod fillet, pre-packed,	1 kg. form.	19.90	17.90
Cod fillet in bulk,	1 kg. form.	22.—	19.90

Frozen chicken "Mini Off", 1 kg. 13.40

Frozen tomato puree "Gat",	180 gr. form.	2.40	2.10
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10 wrapped coated waffles			
"Migdan"	form.	6.20	5.50
10 wrapped waffles "Migdan"	form.	3.15	2.80

Mixed candies "CE-DE"	500 gr. form.	7.50	6.75
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June is "Assis month"
10-12% reductions on
all Assis products

Sample list:

Raspberry squash	— bottle form.	8.55	7.45
Lemon/Orange squash	— bottle form.	6.75	5.95
Peas — 560 gr.	form.	4.50	3.95
Tomato puree — 100 gr.	form.	1.30	1.17
Sauerkraut — 500 gr.	form.	3.—	2.65
Borsht — 1 liter	form.	4.40	3.87
Apple sauce	regular/diabetic 560 gr. form.	2.82	2.50

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ENJOY BEING TALL

Through the Looking Glass / Joanna Yehiel

"I AM A TALL mother of two very tall daughters," runs a letter I have received. "My daughters and I are desperate for shoes with low heels or even without any heels at all. There are no shoes or sandals here for tall women. I can find no shop in Tel Aviv or elsewhere that thinks of us. There are perhaps some sandals without heels, but they cannot be worn with an elegant dress. My daughters absolutely refuse to wear dresses because there are no shoes to go with them, and in trousers you do not see the sandals they are wearing. Perhaps you could influence some factory to begin thinking about us poor tall women who would like to be elegant and dress well, but cannot do so without looking ridiculous or like a giant."

As I am myself all of one metre 73 (or more — I stopped measuring in desperation at the age of 13), I know exactly what the writer means. But it's not a problem that's confined to Israel — elegant shoes seem to imply extra-high heels. I've solved the problem at various times by: going barefoot; wearing "Greek" heel-less sandals; buying girls' school clog shoes; in the end, I gave up and now I buy the shoes I like the best, regardless of the height of the heels. Most good clothes that need an elegant shoe are designed to be worn with high heels, and if you wear low ones, even with a maxi-dress, the whole look loses its fashion line.

I know this is cold comfort. But perhaps the best thing you can do is go to a fashion show with your two daughters, and look at the extra-tall models, all wearing the highest of possible heels, and make the same decision I did — stop complaining about being tall, and just decide to enjoy it — and if some man is afraid of looking up to you well, you can always sit down to talk.

WHILE on the subject of shoes, I did some research this week on where to buy them cheaply. Seven or eight years ago, I remember being told to go to Tel Aviv's Neve Sha'anani quarter near the Central Bus Station to buy cheap shoes. I took a return trip there this week, to compare prices — and found, like all cheap places, that it's a matter of luck. I picked out one pair of shoes, which I had already seen in Rehov Dizengoff for IL180 (yes, that's cheap for Dizengoff, but these were everyday sandals, of canvas and with a rope

sole, slightly more shapely than clogs. What interested me was that they were fashionable — they have the long cord to tie up the calves, like Maria Schneider was wearing on her travels through Spain in *Profession: Reporter*. The first shop in Neve Sha'anani told me the price was IL200. I didn't even bother to bargain. The next shop wouldn't quote a price until I'd tried them on (this is normal here. It's not worth asking the price unless they have them in the right size and you like them. Then, presumably, you're half-way hooked anyway). I tried them on (and did like them). Price (after a bit of bargaining) IL150.

Right at the end of the same street, and on the "wrong" side (even here it matters), I found the same shoes, in a great variety of colours, for IL140, before even beginning to bargain. Presumably, I could have bargained them down to about IL125 — or less. Cheaper than Dizengoff, but quite a lot of work was involved.

At a general glance, the shoes they're selling here are not as fashionable as Dizengoff — they are still sticking to clogs, clogs, clogs, while in Tel Aviv's main fashion centres, shoes, even sandals, have slim heels and lots of straps. When they do have the newer shoes here, then they're also about the IL200 mark — and if you're spending that much, I don't believe you need to do it in Neve Sha'anani.

In Jerusalem, shoes seem slightly cheaper than Tel Aviv, but here too, you have to window-shop if you want very elegant things. Although Rozet's in Ben Yehuda street has certainly brought high fashion shoes to the capital.

But you can find shops selling simple summer sandals for as low as IL90 — and I've even seen a pair of flaties for IL65. Clogs made in Sweden are on sale at Freimann and Bein for IL150; "Swedish style" clogs made in Israel sell there for IL125. Hamashbir has a sandal bin on the first floor where flaties cost from IL90 and made-in-Italy rope and leather flaties for IL125.

CORRECTION

The name of Leo Wissmann, one of Jerusalem's twelve new Freemans, was misspelled here on May 27.

I WENT TO SEE — or rather hear — "Haloch Halcha Hachevraya '76," with some doubts as to the appeal of an evening of Russian underground songs, translated into Hebrew and presented by four young singers and musicians. The title was somewhat puzzling, the introductory "blurb" I received unenlightening. Was it to be an evening of Don Cossack-like folksongs, perhaps in a slightly satirical vein, or an outburst by angry young intellectuals?

As it turned out, it was neither. It was an enjoyable 90-minute show of songs and poems set to music, by three Soviet writers whose works have been banned by the Communist regime: Alexander Galich, Bulat Okudzhava and Vladimir Vysotsky, put across with great appeal by four Israeli singers, whose own charm and voices have much to do with the success of the evening. Setting and costumes are simple, understated. The Russian tone is created by simple white peasant shirts topped by subtly coloured waistcoats — just enough to lend the required atmosphere. The music, of course, sounds almost familiar, reminiscent of "Israeli" songs — for the simple reason that so many of our by now traditional music was based on the songs brought here by the early Russian Aliya.

The words of the songs are by no means biting satirical — some have subtle undertones, but most are straightforward statements or stories around current Soviet facts of life. And here perhaps lies the most pointed message of the whole selection: the very fact that they are, if not utterly harmless, only reiterations of widely known facts. That such topics should arouse extreme displeasure as to be suppressed by the Soviet regime speaks for itself.

It is surely no great revelation to anyone, inside or outside the USSR, that speech there is not free; that if you get a permit to travel abroad, a member of the KGB will be in your group; that the simple Russian soldier is expected just to fight, to ask no questions. There is a song from the days of Stalin, an allegory about "The Black Cat," the sad story of an error made by a drunken soldier who, when asked to identify himself, states jokingly that he is a Jew — and finds himself in a detention camp. There is the story of Kelm Petrovitch, who is asked to read a prepared speech at a public gathering; by mistake, the text he is given is written in the feminine gender, but read it he must, to the laughs of the assembled audience. "Clouds" is the story of a man who spent twenty years in prison camps, receives a state pension twice a month and goes out and gets drunk... and on those same two days each month, he says, half Russia is also drunk. "The Simple Soldier," about the soldier who goes off to fight unprepared, with his physical strength but without his brain or his will, was written by Okudzhava in 1956, after the Hungarian Revolution, and was called in Russian "double talk." "The American Soldier" in order that it could be freely sung.

None of this is what you might call highly incendiary or revolutionary — more the reaction of thinking Russians to their accustomed way of life.

ACCORDING to Yaakov (Kobi) Sharett, who translated and edited



The 'Haloch Halcha Hachevraya' group, left to right, Dudu Elharar, Danny Katz, Oded Ben-Hur and Yonit Shoham.

Translating the Soviet facts of life into Hebrew songs

ENTERTAINMENT / Catherine Rosenheimer

all the songs for the show, they are well-known to Russian intellectuals in Moscow and Leningrad. "Our intention was not to make an evening of the works of three songwriters, but rather to give the material an Israeli interpretation. In selecting the songs, my prime consideration was that, in addition to having good words and a message, they must have good accompanying music, in order to make up an evening with audience appeal."

Sharett's own family background provided his initial involvement with Russia. (His father, the late Moshe Sharett, was born in Russia — though the songs he knew, says Yaakov, were from the pre-Revolution days.) The language spoken at home was always Hebrew,

but his interest in the Soviet Union inspired him to learn Russian and by 1960, when he was appointed First Secretary to the Israel Embassy in Moscow, it was fluent. He was in Moscow for only a year, at the end of which the Soviet authorities gave him 48 hours to leave the country, on the grounds of "espionage and Zionist propaganda." He declines to go into details, though admits that he had had contact with Jewish communities in the USSR.

On the question of how Russian underground songs have reached the Western world, Sharett is extremely knowledgeable. The process starts with "Samizdat" — the way Solzhenitsyn published his books. The process is simple: all that is

needed is the original text and a typewriter. Friends type out copies, circulate them to others, who in turn make further copies. In the early sixties, the practice of giving concerts of censored writings and songs in private homes became widespread. The host would invite the writer, some close friends and provide a bottle of vodka.

In 1965, with the unwitting blessing of the Russian regime, a new form of communication grew up amongst the underground intellectuals. "Magnitizdat" — the publishing of tapes — was made possible by the regime's decision that tape recorders should be made available to the masses at reasonable prices. The official philosophy was that this was a suitably progressive and liberal

move. Little did they realize what vital ammunition they were providing. Thus, many of these underground concerts were recorded, and in the course of time, Russian émigrés succeeded in smuggling them out. Some recordings of recordings, were unclear, but those which came directly from the main intellectual centres of Moscow and Leningrad, were often very good. Tapes such as these provided the complete words and music from which Sharett made a careful selection.

BOTH Okudzhava (a Georgian non-Jew) and Vysotsky (a film actor, married to Marina Vlady) are still in the USSR, though as far as is known, they no longer give concerts of their work. Galich (whose name was originally Ginsburg) is a Jew, now living in Germany and working for Radio Free Europe. He is an actor, author and playwright who considered himself an extremely assimilated Communist. He wrote a play on a Jewish theme, with the distinct message that Jews must assimilate by "marrying out." When the Russian censor banned it on the grounds that it depicted "too many good Jews," Galich realized for the first time that anti-Semitism existed in Russia. The shock reversed all his beliefs and he took up an anti-Soviet stance. He wrote a song called "The Warning," advising Jews never to rise too high, to remain in their place as servants. On the basis of this "inflammatory" work he was expelled from the Russian Writers' Union and Literary Fund in 1972, which meant he received no more royalties and was unable to work at all. Although he applied for a visa to Israel, he never came here. A complicated character, he had earlier converted — his motives being to show that he was against the regime, but a "true" Russian, the symbolism of the "real" Russia, with which he wished to identify being the Russian Orthodox Church.

Yaakov Sharett met Galich when he visited Israel a few months ago. "He concealed his cross whilst he was here, wrote a beautiful song inspired by Israel called 'The Sand Dunes,' likening Jewish history to a sand clock."

THE TITLE of the show itself — it means literally "Off Went the Boys" — is the cause of some confusion, and perhaps a mistake on the part of the show's promoters. The same name was given to an evening of Russian songs put on here six years ago. At that time, few underground songs and hardly any original music had reached Israel, so that the show was heavily padded out with popular Russian folk and love songs. Since then, 100,000 more Russian immigrants have arrived here, and with them many tapes.

Impresario Yasha Katz defends the re-use of the title on the basis that it is a good commercial one, and that the first show was highly successful. For anyone who did see the original show, it can only be said that this one is very different, albeit well worth hearing. The title song is not included and, somewhat ironically, was in any case a very well-approved, uncensored Soviet-approved song "Off Went the Boys to Work in the Red Army." Which is decidedly not what this show is all about.

THE DANGERS OF FERTILITY DRUGS

By CHRISTINE DOYLE
LONDON

THE TROUBLE with fertility drugs has always been that of dosage, because women vary in their response no matter how scrupulous the initial tests. They may also vary it from period to period. Since the days when fertility-drug quads were front page news, control of the drugs has become more precise though still not perfect.

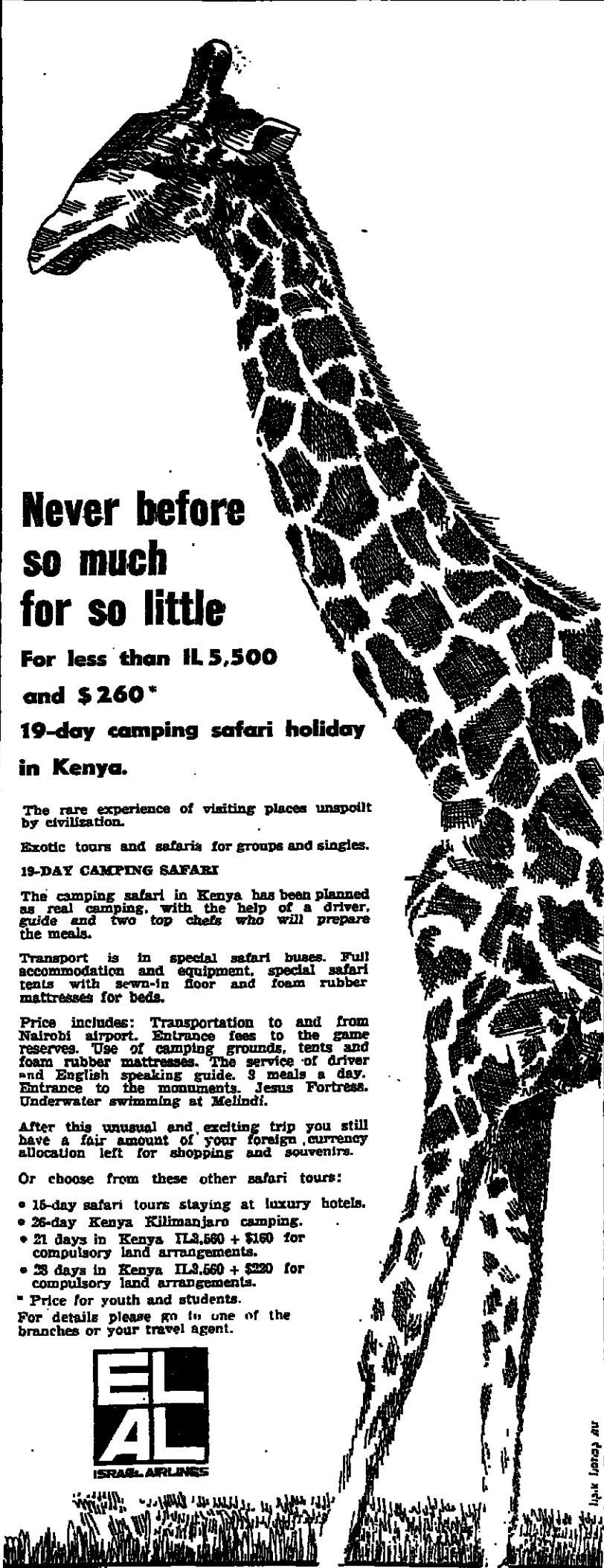
Pergonal, the strongest available, is generally given if Clomid or Clomiphene, the first of the fertility drugs, does not work. Clomid was discovered almost by accident. It is similar to some of the contraceptive hormones and doctors were testing it as a contraceptive. Not only did it not work but a larger number of women than would normally be expected to become pregnant became pregnant after taking the drug. Control is fairly easy and thus Clomid is more widely available

than Pergonal. It causes ovulation — release of an egg for fertilisation — in about one-third of patients, and it is unlikely that more than one egg will be released. Twins are reported in only 6.9 per cent of patients who succeed in becoming pregnant and triplets and quads are relative rarities.

These are much more likely with Pergonal, which is an extract of human pituitary hormone taken from the urine of menopausal women — often from nuns who are less likely to suffer infection. Mr. Elliot Philipp, a consultant gynaecologist who directs an infertility team in a National Health Service hospital, writes in his book "Childlessness": "With good

laboratory control and very careful injection into each particular patient it should be possible to make a woman produce only one or two eggs at a time. When anything goes even slightly out of balance then either no eggs are released or too many, and this is why we read in the papers of multiple births following fertility drug treatment, which means nearly always following Pergonal treatment."

The argument that fertility drugs are basically crude deters few childless women. Experts also maintain that any trend towards the drugs being prescribed outside specialist infertility centres should be resisted. However, many couples suffer from infertility and the waiting lists for treatment are often lengthy. Yet sometimes the difficulty may only be a minor one and easily treated. (OFNS)



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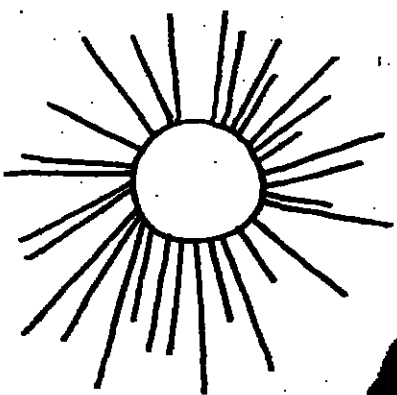
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DANCE NEWS

By DORA SOWDEN
THE HAMBURG State Opera Ballet, which American John Neumeier has made one of the world's great companies, is to tour Israel later this year. The administrative director of the Hamburg State Opera has just spent a few days here completing arrangements with Israeli impresario W.R. Robert. The tour will in part be sponsored by grants from various sources in Germany.

This will be the Hamburg company's second visit. It came here two years ago with the Hamburg State Opera for the Israel Festival and staged Neumeier's "Romeo and Juliet" and other pieces. This will be the first full tour of 92 members. Performances, to be given in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, will include Neumeier's "Mahler Symphony No. 3."

WITH THE Batsheva Dance Company's premiere of Gene Hill Sagan's "Flery Chariot" at the Habima Theatre tonight and tomorrow the choreographer may be said to have done the hat trick. He has choreographed ballets for Israel's three major companies — Bat Dor, Batsheva and the Classical Ballet.

Rena Gluck, one of the principal Batsheva dancers, has now become artistic coordinator of the company, cooperating with artistic director Kaji Lothman. Yair Vardi has rejoined the Batsheva company and so has Yair Lee (Goldstein) who was abroad for some time.

A new adventurous Batsheva enterprise is "Batsheva II." It will be devoted entirely to Israeli talent as a kind of "workshop" under the direction of Rina Shabam, with a committee which includes Miral Sharon, Rena Gluck and Oshra Elkayam. "Batsheva II" is now rehearsing works by Batsheva I dancers Rahamim Ron and Laurie Friedman.

GALLERY GUIDE

HAIFA
SCULPTURE GROUP — Organised by their instructor, S. Werner, 22 students exhibit work which, in the circumstances, reaches a fair average, their problem being the handling of complex subjects. Outstanding is Ben-Horin's iron horse (10), the body formed by a wide semicircle of a hoop, the forepart being a straight line holding up, visually, the entire piece. On a modest scale, Egon's plaster mother cradling her child in her arms (1) contains a recess just above the baby, realistically meaningless but providing stylistic finish (the theme is popular and includes Even's 23). Many exhibits are formalised, e.g. Schild's swan (4). Realism which catches the eye includes Rotenberg's hand (17); from Liberman a tall elongated beggar in wood (38), owing something to South Seas art; and from Swiko, the anguished head of a woman. Speiser swamps the show numerically with his Shalom Aleichem characters; best are the small ones in iron. Shindler presents an interesting and well handled "Ecology," a green painted underwater scene and, on the sea bed, a miscellany of darker found objects, the whole covered by a net. The bas reliefs depend more on content than style; but Werner himself has an abstract series in green and red, the most successful being 46 and 48. (Hagafen Gallery). Till June 2.

EPHRAIM HARRIS

PENFRIENDS

PAMELA D. BROWN (35), of 318 Watford Road, Croxley Garden, Herts., England, is a secretary in a large printing company who would like to have Israeli penfriends. Her hobbies are animals, cars, dancing, cooking and music.

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*** with ***
*** The Concerto Soloists of Philadelphia ***
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*** Works by Vivaldi, Corelli, Telemann, Leclair ***
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THERE ARE several ways of reaching Beit Pomerantz, one of Jerusalem's first post-1967 community centres. You can get there by going through the well-built districts of Maalot Daphna and Ramat Eshkol. Or you can wind your way to it through the narrow, decaying alleyways of the Shmuel HaNavi quarter.

The modern stone structure with its large sports field seems, strangely enough, to belong to both neighbourhoods. Yet, in the beginning, Beit Pomerantz found it hard to establish itself in the social lives of the communities it was built to serve.

Some of the Centre's early difficulties were due, in no small way, to its being a pioneering effort. Built on a rocky piece of no-man's-land after the 1967 war, Beit Pomerantz was the first community centre completed according to a master plan which envisions 16 centres in Jerusalem by 1980. Its first staff, headed by a well-meaning but inexperienced director, made a natural, but unquestionably fatal, error. Instead of reaching out to all the people in the area, the Centre concentrated most of its efforts on the community which seemed to have the most pressing needs.

With all the various problems of poverty, the old Shmuel HaNavi quarter seemed the obvious candidate for the Centre's efforts. Beit Pomerantz offered all its resources to the 14-23-year-olds who, unemployed and out of school, represented some of the most pressing social problems in Israel. There were also three or four youngsters who had not been accepted for military service because of juvenile crime records.

As a result the centre became at once an employment office and a place for job-training. Its facilities were dominated by a handful of hostile youths who came to think of Beit Pomerantz as their exclusive, private turf. What the Centre failed to understand was that as it gave itself completely to Shmuel HaNavi, it was turning its back on the problems of new immigrant communities like Ramat Eshkol, Sanhedria Murchet and French Hill.

Ironically, it was the youth it had tried so hard to serve that finally brought the Centre's work to a halt and forced it to reassess its priorities. In May, 1972, teenagers broke into Beit Pomerantz and vandalized it. Although the physical damage was soon repaired, the spirit of the Centre was affected. Its staff decided on some soul-searching and emerged with a new, hard-won understanding of the Centre's limitations and capabilities.

Esther Pold, a young social worker who trained in New York, is one of the veteran staff members at Beit Pomerantz. She describes the Centre's early failures as the frustration of rising expectations. "There was just no way we could give these youngsters all the help they needed. They came to see us as a kind of family and when we failed them, they struck out at us because we were closest to them." But most of all, Esther underlines what was

YEHUDIT'S PARENTS have a problem. Since Yehudit has begun learning ethics and manners in school, they have had to change their way of life. They must now say "please" and "thank you," look at each other when talking and generally behave the way all of us should instead of as so many of us do. If we want to do something about ethical and moral standards in the country, aside from complaining about the lack of them, one possibility is to make the subject an integral part of school life so that the children will educate their parents.

This is the main purpose for which "Justice-Ethics-Morals" (Jem), a voluntary association registered in Israel, was founded. The original sponsor was the late Abraham Sefti, a South African Jew concerned about the wide gap between Jewish ethics as taught in the Bible and Talmud, and the way people, both here and abroad, actually live. His idea was that the organization should fund research designed to extract ethical content from Jewish sources and to translate it into modern and pedagogically effective terms for classroom use.

After several years of experiment, the programme is now ready for use in all Israeli schools, with the cooperation of the Ministry of



Learning to play the guitar at Beit Pomerantz.

Concerned centre for neighbourhood youth

By Naomi Ragen / Special to The Jerusalem Post

perhaps the Centre's central flaw. "It set up programmes and sat back waiting for people to come. We really didn't know what the community needed because we never bothered to ask."

AT THAT POINT, Beit Pomerantz, under a new director, began to switch directions. From a narrow concentration on the one aspect of disadvantaged youth, the Centre began to offer a broad, multi-faceted programme that took into consideration the separate needs of the middle-class, new immigrants, as well as the poor. It began to allow itself to be shaped by its communities and to reflect some of the wealth of cultural and ethnic differences to be found in each.

To find out just what was missing in individual lives, the Centre put community workers into the more difficult areas.

In Sanhedria Murchet, for example, the Centre, together with the Ministry of Absorption, recruited a young immigrant from Sweden to serve as the community worker. Because of her knowledge of the complex religious and communal structure of the neighbourhood and her own immigrant background, Sonia

Bassist was able to suggest the activities and programmes which would most appeal to her community. She found out that many of the newcomers would welcome Hebrew language classes. She began to arrange for the Centre to sponsor bus trips for the immigrants, many of whom had been so busy getting settled that their new country was still strange to them. In the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, Sonia discovered that many immigrants were frustrated by not knowing how to behave in an emergency situation. She arranged for first-aid classes at Magen David Adom where immigrants were able to gain the skills and confidence to allay their secret fears.

Sonia has been making a special effort to get Russian immigrants into the Centre's programmes. "The Russians are more difficult to attract because they are working so hard to establish themselves financially. She finds, however, that increasing numbers are interested in holiday excursions. She also admits that former directors of Beit Pomerantz were not conscious enough of the needs of the religious community. Now there is a Bar Mitzva programme which helps

the boys with their Bar Mitzva, and there are Talmud and Bible classes. "Of course, there is still a problem in that religious people do not want to send their children to mix with non-religious youngsters. But more and more people are convinced that the Centre can offer all children a very valuable way to spend their spare time," she says.

With the aid of community questionnaires, the Centre has set up classes to fill almost every hour of the day and to serve every conceivable interest. For adults there are language classes, craft courses, a gymnasium and a multipurpose library. Children are able to fill their after-school hours with anything from judo to ballet classes and piano lessons. Team sports allow youngsters from different ethnic and social backgrounds to discover each other on a basis of complete equality. And for those who need to study after school, there are "homework helpers." The drama group has been particularly successful and has staged a number of shows.

In Shmuel HaNavi, Esther Pold has developed some innovative programmes to serve that area's special needs. Concentrating on the women, Esther helped establish a baby-sitting service, where for a small fee mothers can leave their toddlers at the Centre three mornings a week. There is a laundromat-cum-coffee club, where women can wash and dry their laundry. These two programmes provide some leisure for busy housewives, and to fill this time, the Centre has arranged activities ranging from sewing and cosmetics courses to lectures by experts on home economics, nutrition, and child care. Esther also hopes to help the area's teenage girls by helping them set up a baby-sitting service that would aid them financially and serve the community at the same time.

MUCH of the positive atmosphere in Beit Pomerantz is due, everyone agrees, to its dynamic new director, Yehudit Margalit. Mr. Margalit, a sabra who spent several years at the Jewish Community Centre of Detroit on behalf of the Jewish Agency, successfully headed a community centre in the development town of Carmiel before coming to Beit Pomerantz.

His main concern is for the youth of the neighbourhood. "The biggest threat to Israel's security, I believe, is her social problem," he says. "We have to help these young people because our security lies in the hands of people we are not in the habit of our tanks or missiles. We are too small a nation to disregard even a young person."

"We can't solve all their problems at the Centre. But we are trying to push the government agencies into better programmes. We are trying with our own drug programmes and with job placement. We are getting youngsters to meet the police and come to some kind of understanding. It won't solve everything, but it's a beginning."

This new approach pervades the atmosphere at Beit Pomerantz these days and has spilled over into the lives of many people in the various communities that surround it.

Bridging the gap between ethics and daily living

By Lea Levavi / Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education, which has given the project its blessing.

At first glance, an adult may be quite cynical about the whole idea. But the "proof of the pudding" comes from visiting a classroom in which an excellent teacher presents the material to enthusiastic youngsters. I recently visited such a class — a sixth grade in Savoyon — where a visiting educator from South Africa was also observing.

"This is an eye opener to me," he said excitedly. "I have been working with children for 30 years but I never thought ethics could be presented in a classroom like this." (Jem's material has been made available in English to South African Jewish day schools, which demand new material faster than Jem can prepare it. The eventual goal is to make it available to Jewish and non-Jewish children in as many countries as possible.)

In the class we visited, the children had read a story for homework in which a boy called Amos is tempted to break a promise to his father by material incentives from a rich, spoiled cousin. After realizing that what he lost — the faith and confidence of his father — was far more valuable than his material gains, Amos repents, and convinces the cousin to start viewing life differently. Again, adults might find the story trite and "goody goody," but the children took it seriously and said it really touched them.

"No, you can't say Amos turned bad," one of them urged. "After all, he gave up everything Harry had promised him and he was sorry for what he had done."

UNTIL NOW Jem has prepared its own stories to highlight the specific

ethical and moral precepts being taught in a specific lesson. For example, this story was designed to show that sometimes there are hidden reasons for things we are asked to do, and that we should accept the judgement of those whom we know have our own interests at heart — parents, teachers, policemen and so forth — even if we do not always understand it. All of the stories are accompanied by instruction booklets for the teacher which suggest directions in which the discussion could be developed.

The children themselves feel that Jem's work could help. "But you should start in kindergarten," some of those asked replied. "We're too old to start now."

In addition to providing teachers with study aids, Jem is planning workshops to train teachers to use this material convincingly. An additional problem is parent education. In some cases, like that of Yehudit, children can make their parents change. But less motivated children

mean less than the resolve of parents' laugh at what was taught in school. Meetings with parents, to explain the purposes and importance of the programme, are therefore very important.

The organization may be contacted at P.O.B. 19, Savoyon.

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2. Details, and the booklet, "Tender Documents," are available from the offices of Aream, Ma'oz Zion (House 38), Tel. 02-528704, against payment of IL200; office hours are 9 a.m.-12 noon.
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HOME DECORATION
ARIELLA ALCALAY

ONE OF the biggest expenses one faces after buying a new flat is furnishing the kitchen. Since this is the main work area, and the room in which the housewife spends much (if not most) of her time, planning it has become a special branch in interior design.

In the last 10 years or so, several Israeli firms, specializing solely in this branch, have begun to produce modular kitchen cabinets (that is, ready-made cupboards in standard sizes which can be combined to create a whole wall unit). New and sophisticated gadgets, and novel ways of utilizing precious space, have been developed. These new ideas — as well as the tremendous demand — helped hike the prices of these kitchens from IL750 to IL1,700 per running metre.

The difference in price is determined mainly by the finish of the cabinets. The cheapest is unfinished ("ready for paint"); the most expensive is solid, natural wood (mostly pine treated with a water-resistant resin); formica and the various veneers are in between. Underneath the finish the cabinets are nearly always made of the same chipboard (solid in Hebrew).

There is a dispute among designers whether chipboard is really a suitable material for kitchen cabinets, which may be exposed to water. Some say modern resins have reduced to almost all the problem of the chipboard swelling due to dampness. Others still prefer plywood. But there is no doubt that chipboard is cheaper.

And speaking about price, the ready-made modular kitchen, by the time you add ceramic tiles (IL150 to IL600 a square metre) and a "proper" counter-top — starts at IL30,000 (for an average-size kitchen).

The advantages of the ready-made kitchen — at least in theory — are that it is cheaper than custom-made kitchen furniture and supply time is shorter. In Israel reality, however, neither of these is necessarily so. One might therefore consider the alternative — cabinets which are made to order by a carpenter. Here the choice of materials (including structural materials) is larger, the possibilities of planning within a given space are not limited by the modules, and it is possible to furnish a kitchen on either a limited or extensive budget.

WITH A BIT of imagination, one can do interesting things with the standard, old-fashioned wooden cabinets (the ones that used to be supplied with the flat). In most old flats one found a few simple cabinets which the sink, raised off the floor to the height of the standard stone panel, and covered with a thin slab of the plainest marble. The bottom shelf of these cupboards was made of floor tiles.

Some friends of mine bought an apartment with such old-fashioned, under-the-sink cabinets (about 2.5 running metres). Neither the cabinets nor the marble counter were sufficient, so work and storage space had to be added. But their



The blue kitchen

budget would not cover a whole new kitchen.

A carpenter was called in to extend the cabinets along the adjacent wall, creating an L-shaped arrangement. The door on the end of the existing unit was removed and a modern swivel unit ("lazy susan") was installed in the corner. The same marble counter was continued around the corner to cover the new cabinets.

The carpenter used the same old-fashioned method of construction, with external hinges on the doors of the cabinets — and plywood, not chipboard. But the drawers were made of solid wood. The original flat had simple white wall tiling. These same tiles were added over the new cabinet addition, to obviate the cost of removing and replacing the old tile.

All this — which doubled the work and storage space — cost about IL1,500 three years ago, not including the paint.

My friend's grandmother came up with an old wall cabinet which they repainted and hung on top of the tile to house dishes and glassware.

WHAT MAKES this kitchen unique and exciting is the colour. The walls are all painted a deep, dark blue, which has the effect of making the white cabinets and tile appear elegant (rather than sterile). The same colour was used on the edges of the cabinets, adding contrasting accents to the otherwise all-white woodwork.

Contrary to expectation, the dark blue helps to make the small kitchen appear larger than it is because it creates depth when contrasted with the white woodwork. I'm convinced that, had the walls been painted a pastel shade, the room would have seemed smaller.

(It is interesting that while people would not hesitate to choose a dark-coloured formica or ceramic tile, they are frightened when it comes to smearing a dramatic colour on their walls. After all, "everyone knows" dark walls make a room look smaller.)

An additional "plus" of the dark walls is that they provide a striking background for the plants and decorative objects which cover the open shelves and glass-fronted cupboards.

THE BEGINNINGS of a local press have begun to sprout in Haifa over the past two years. Two Hebrew weeklies, *Shahaf* and *Kol-bo*, distributed every Friday, provide news and gossip of local interest, and compete for the reader's favour, not his money. Both are given away free, sustained by commercial advertising and municipal notices.

The newest publication to appear is a monthly in the Georgian (Georgian) language and is called *Tchikardani* (Torchlight). It is the venture of former Tass correspondent and photographer Isaac Ben-Nun. It was the Six Day War, he relates, which kindled a Zionist torch in his heart, singed his Communist outlook, and made him decide to leave, with his wife and small children, the unsatisfactory certainty of a job in Soviet Georgia for an uncertain future in Israel. His monthly, now in its third issue, has a starting circulation of 2,000, and it is almost a one-man job, except for the printing. His fellow immigrants of whom a large number have settled in the area, especially in Kiryat Bialik, buy the journal and he hopes to bring it out soon at more frequent intervals.

TO GIVE two immigrant stage directors, one from Rumania, the other from the U.S., a chance to show their skill, city theatre director Oded Kotler "lent" them his stage and three actors one Friday night last month.

Ivan Helmer who arrived in Israel a year ago, produced one act of "Roots" by the Anglo-Jewish playwright Arnold Wesker, and Lenya Ravitz, in Israel since 1973, presented "The Tiger" by Murray Shisgal. The aim was, Kotler explained to the audience of actors, theatre executives, directors, friends and to Absorption Minister Shlomo Rosen, to let two artists present their "visiting card."

The performance showed the stage skill of the two producers and of the Haifa actors Rachel Dobson, Galla Cohen and Yosef Bashi (who had long been in the city). Minister Rosen, willing to help, pointed out the problem: how can a small country, with limited means and facilities absorb so much immigrant talent? His

By ANDREW BOBOWIEC

NEW YORK — COLLEGE EDUCATION in the United States can now cost more than IL50,000 a year and there is a growing feeling that the institutions of higher learning are pricing themselves out of the market.

There is a widespread clamour for government aid to children of middle-income parents who are not wealthy enough to afford the ever-rising costs and not poor enough to qualify for scholarships. American campuses may soon cater only to the children of the very affluent or to those poor enough to warrant scholarship aid.

The debate on the cost of higher education coincides with the period when hundreds of thousands of

Immigrant first fruits and veteran service

VIEW FROM THE NORTH / Ya'acov Ardon

Ministry was willing to help. But how? As it is, the Haifa Municipal Theatre is run on public money, and it was a generous gesture to offer hospitality to the two new arrivals.

Perhaps other settlers could stage performances in their native languages. There is a lively demand for English theatre among residents and tourists alike, and shows in Rumanian would also draw audiences. Two years ago the Haifa Municipality was asked whether it would exempt an English theatre project from entertainment tax, as a venture benefiting both education and tourism. Under the efficient Almogi administration an answer that the matter would be considered came within three days. But the substantive reply, 18 months or so later, was evasive. The potential investor and the would-be director departed even before Almogi. But the English theatre vacancy still beckons.

WITH A COURTEOUS bow and an up-dated map of Haifa — the 15th edition — Zvi Friedlaender retired from active service as one of the country's outstanding cartographers. After 42 years, he has handed over his map drawing, printing and distributing enterprise to a young geographer and town planner, Benjamin Blustein, who learned his skill at the Haifa University and the Technion. Blustein will continue to provide Greater Haifa and Tel Aviv with the detailed maps of which Friedlaender published new and revised editions about every two years.

"Maps of Tel Aviv, Haifa and the Bayside area are always in demand. In the sixties, I was asked to prepare maps of Netanya, Givatayim and Petah Tikva, by the respective municipalities. Jerusalem? I did a single issue, 40 years ago. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, then at the Ya'ad Le'umi,

reminded me not to forget Montefiore's windmill. I did not. But I prepared no further editions. The work of the municipality's technical department was of such a poor standard that it was unusable."

Friedlaender, now in his seventies, made his map-making debut in 1935 with a Haifa Bay map, and followed it up with Tel Aviv and Haifa in 1936. In the absence of good printing equipment here, these maps were printed in Vienna. That same year, the Mandatory Government's Survey Department informed him that His Majesty's Government had the exclusive right to issue maps. Soon after, an order was published in the Official Gazette prohibiting the publication of maps without sanction by the Survey Department. The Israel Government upheld this order and charges a royalty on every map published by private enterprise.

Friedlaender started out with a boyhood interest in geography, maps and stamps, turned them into hobbies and, on arrival here from Germany in 1933, into full-time work as a self-taught cartographer. His work was distinguished by accuracy, clarity and completeness of information, including even projected buildings and roads. Helped by no one except his wife, he did all the work, from collecting all relevant information to distribution of the city maps. In Hebrew and English editions. "The next one, of the Bayside, will come out in four months time. My successor is working on it. He and his wife are professionals. I have done enough."

ANOTHER veteran Haifa resident who hails from Germany and has made a signal contribution to economic thought here has now reached the ripe old age of 80. He is Dr. Curt Nawratzki, author of the first modern economic work on

Eretz Israel, a 534 page volume published in Munich in 1914. He recalls that he gathered the material for it from the until then inaccessible archives of Baron de Rothschild's administration and its successor PCA in Paris, and during a one-year stay here in 1910/11.

The book was his doctoral thesis and was approved by his teacher, Prof. Friedrich G. Knapp whose "State Theory of Money" (1906) influenced monetary policy around the world, like the views of Lord Keynes 20 years later. Dr. Nawratzki was then appointed to the Deutsche Orientbank in Berlin. He remembers meetings with U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis in London after the First World War and talks on the economic potential of the Jewish homeland.

In 1923 the advice of Dr. Nawratzki, then a resident of Danzig, helped to save the Free State from the runaway inflation in Germany. There for a time he also managed his father's petroleum interests in Poland and learnt his first practical lessons in that intricate and powerful industry. Early in 1934 he returned to this country as a representative of the Gdynia (Danzig) Port Authority. He acted as a consultant to the Jewish Agency, the Municipality of Haifa, and in mid-1948 was appointed Fuel Commissioner. He served as financial adviser to the economic ministries until his retirement ten years later.

Friends recall Dr. Nawratzki's uncanny foresight concerning economic trends in the world and here. As early as the fifties, he predicted the international oil crisis, currency troubles, and the rise in the price of gold. He said we would not find oil here because of an inept law on oil prospecting, foresaw permanent inflation because of poor monetary management and excessive building. He coupled these predictions with scathing comments on economic practices here and in the capitals of the West, and blamed them for furthering the growing influence of the Soviet Union. "The leading currencies of the West, the dollar and the British pound, will turn out to be the bleeding currencies of the world," he used to quip, long before they began to soften and upset the financial stability of the free world.

careers has grown 30 per cent. This to some extent reflects the change that has taken place on American campuses since the end of the Vietnam War. The American college student has become less politically aware and less involved in campus institutions. He (or she) has become much "easier to handle."

In short, the turmoil of the 1960s is gone, hair is getting shorter and the challenge to tradition and the established institutions is disappearing. A number of educators are wondering whether these are healthy developments. Most, however, are satisfied: the campuses are no longer centres of political agitation but institutions of learning where the professors' word is not automatically challenged.

U.S. COLLEGE COSTS HIT MIDDLE-CLASS

average) continues to be the prerequisite for most careers in the United States. Yet the tight labour market in the past few years has seen thousands of college graduates take up menial jobs — or simply flock to unemployment offices.

An unexpected beneficiary of this situation is the much maligned Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) whose recruitment officers had been barred in recent years from many campuses. Now CIA interviewers are welcome again and the number of students inquiring about CIA

the four-year college course between the ages of 18 and 22 (on the

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work is represented in more than 50 museums and institutions including The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and The Whitney Museum, in New York, The Philadelphia Museum of Fine Art, and Israeli museums. Among his outstanding works of sculpture is the massive original of The Ten Commandments which adorns the sanctuary of the International Synagogue at Kennedy Airport in New York City. In discussing The Ten Commandments, Chaim Gross has said: "No other work has inspired me more or given me a greater sense of fulfillment than my interpretation of The Ten Commandments."

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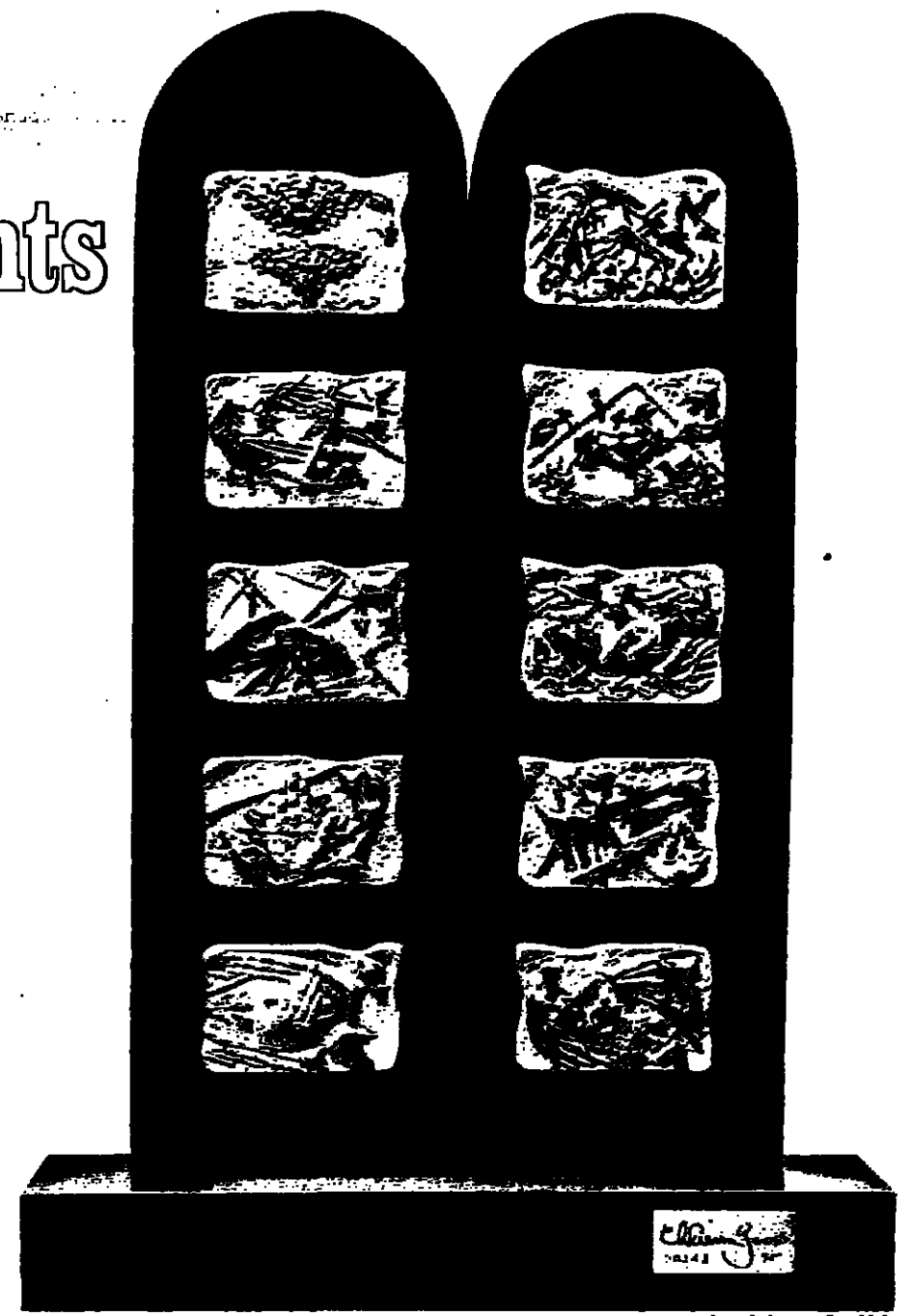
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS



These shall have no other gods before me / I shall not make unto me a graven image / I shall not take the name of the Lord my God in vain / I shall remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy / I shall honour my father and my mother / I shall not murder / I shall not commit adultery / I shall not steal / I shall not bear false witness / I shall not covet

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Keeping books—a crucial test of the tax reform

By HANAN MICHAELI
Special to The Jerusalem Post

IN THE FIRST OF JULY, Value Added Tax will be introduced and the income tax reform will have been in force for a year. The test both measures is whether a realistic tax level can be levied on the self-employed and this in turn depends on enforcement of the law keeping all self-employed persons keep proper business records.

So important is this point, that a law empowers the authorities impose a surcharge of over 50 per cent on those failing to comply. An indication of public support for these measures was received in March, when Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin visited the diamond-cutting plants in Netanya. In the course of his tour, he received no less than 11 petitions from workers' committees urging that the diamond industry proprietors be compelled to keep books. However, the diamond cutters are not alone, since 160,000 of the 200,000 self-employed persons in Israel do not keep books for purposes of income tax.

Over the years the self-employed sector of the economy has been accustomed to a system of bargaining with the tax-man, and settling for a compromise figure. In many cases this erred on the side of leniency.

There were even cases in which "lucky" prosperous individuals such as garage owners were exempted from income tax altogether, and received reductions in their children's school fees, on the basis of tax assessments which attested that their income was low. The tax officials tried to grapple with nearly 180,000 businessmen, but lacked appropriate tools with which to establish the taxpayer's real level of income.

The Ben-Shahar Committee estimated the discrepancy between declared and undeclared income in 1972 at IL2,000m. For the year 1975 Income Tax Commissioner Chaim Mann put it at IL10,000m. accountants, economists and prosecutors say such "black money" uses inflation and pushes up

prices. Histadrut leaders say that if the government could only get its hands on all the "black" capital, it would free Israel from economic dependence on the U.S.

The habits of 160,000 tax-payers, almost a quarter of the national work-force, cannot be changed overnight. To make it worthwhile for the self-employed to keep records, the tax returns of those who do so will be examined superficially. For those who do not keep books, the tax-man will go through their returns with a fine tooth-comb.

The penalties laid down by the law for those who fail to keep books are, as follows:

- A 35 per cent initial tax rate, compared with 25 per cent for others.
- A surcharge of 10 per cent on taxable income each year. This increment could reach 20 per cent if the marginal tax levied on the individual.
- A deduction of 10-15 per cent more at source from suppliers of goods and services, such as haulage contractors and electrical and electronics operatives.
- Government contracts will be awarded only to suppliers who keep books. The Accountant-General at the Treasury will only approve payments to public institutions connected with the civil service, on receipt of a declaration from the income tax division that the suppliers are keeping records.
- Neither interest, nor depreciation, nor bad debts will be approved as business expenses unless records are kept. This will increase the individual's taxable income and reduce his profits after tax.
- Those who fail to keep books will not be permitted to appeal against the level of advance tax assessments sent each year on corporations and self-employed persons.

Since the level of these advance assessments goes up year-by-year on the basis of the last assessment sent to the tax-payer, these sums will constitute a heavy burden.

Officials will issue high assessments to those who do not keep books, and if the tax-payer wishes to appeal to the courts, the burden of proof will be on him.

The files of those who do not keep books will be sent frequently to the tax assessment official, for thorough investigation.

Those who fail to keep books will be prosecuted in the criminal courts, and fined.

It is worth recalling that unpaid debts to the internal revenue authorities carry 15 per cent interest and are linked to the index. In addition there is a fine for failure to settle the debts on time.

The same rules of book-keeping have been adopted for Value Added Tax as for income tax. In addition, unless he operates a regular system of book-keeping, a self-employed person will not be recognized as an approved entrepreneur for purposes of VAT. This means he will not be able to compute the taxes already paid, thus pushing up his own tax payments.

Whoever fails to keep books as required by law will be fined one per cent of his turnover for the period in which he did not keep records. The law stipulates that the fine will not be less than IL150 per month. If a periodic VAT return is not based on appropriate book-keeping documents, the tax official is empowered to make his own assessment. And if the taxpayer wishes to appeal against such an assessment, the burden of proof will be on the appellant.

As this campaign is being fought on such a wide front, the tax authorities do not believe it will be completed in a single year, or not even in two years. It is a long-term project. But its success will be the acid test of the long-awaited tax reform programme.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET: May ends with bonds down

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — "All good things must come to an end," exclaimed one stock market pundit. This, indeed, was the case during yesterday's session marking the end of May.

The bond market took a beating along a broad front and even the ebullient Natad investment dollar fell by three agorot to IL9.89. The Natad dollar price is now being compared daily with that of the black-market dollar. At this level the latter is ahead only by a few agorot.

Ten-year index bonds fell throughout the series and the net yield rose accordingly to 1.3 per cent. The 6.5 per cent Defence Loan bonds, which have had a steady and heady rise during May, fell by 2.5 points. Voluntary loans joined the decline by 1.4 points.

Volume for the session, however, was a quiet IL4.1m. — indicating that there is no mass rush for the

exits. The fall of the Natad dollar was accomplished on an offer of \$315,000. At IL9.89 there were \$375,000 traded.

The general index rose by 0.40 per cent, to stand at 128.39. The stocks section was relatively quiet.

Volume declined to IL2.6m, of which IL960,000 was traded in the variables.

Ampa announced payment of a 5 per cent cash dividend and an 8 per cent share bonus.

Tefahot was active, but remained unchanged at 221.5. In the real estate section Naot Aviv rose 9 points to 144 while Rasco common added 2.5 points. In the industrials, Elco was active on the upside as it spurred by 7 points to 173.5. Banking shares, except for Union Bank which rose by 2 points to 244, were stable.

In the investment company sector, Pilyon tacked on three to 228.

DOLLAR-INDEXED		31.576	30.776
10% Dead Sec.	b	342	342
10% Dead Sec Junior	r	415.5	415.5
10% Electric Corp. B	r	340	340
FUNDING IN DOLLARS			
10% Tel. 1972	b	127	127
10% Tel. 1973 (1)	b	606	606
10% Tel. 1973 (2)	b	328	328
10% Tel. 1973 (3)	b	216.5	216.5
10% Tel. 1973 (4)	b	206	206
10% Tel. 1973 (5)	b	323.5	323.5
10% Tel. 1973 (6)	b	295	295
10% Tel. 1973 (7)	b	216.3	216.3
10% Tel. 1973 (8)	b	108.5	108.5
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The Kishon Port container terminal during construction.

Plans to incorporate sun heaters in steel roofs

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

JFA. — Prefabricated steel industrial or public buildings not only building time, but in the future they might also incorporate heaters into their roofs.

The buildings are imported by Industries Trading Company here for Behlen Manufacturing Company the U.S. These structures can be erected by unskilled labour in a matter of the time needed for conventional concrete and faster than other types of metal buildings, the firm limitation being that their maximum height is three storeys, according to engineer Shmurya Lieberman, director of Industries Trading.

"We have so far erected 40 large buildings with very large halls and dining no columns which interfere with freedom of movement. They include schools, airport terminals,

storage sheds, cold storage buildings, a sports arena. The largest of these structures so far is the 15,000 sq.m. container terminal in the Kishon Port which has a 61-metre span," he said.

For strength and insulation this structure has a double roof. The lower one which is also the ceiling, is flat, and over it is a convex one, attached to the lower one by a system of struts. It occurred to the company that instead of reflecting the rays of the sun with a light colour to reduce heat, the roof should absorb as much light as possible to heat water, as sun heaters do.

Hot water is needed by many industries, such as food plants. The heat absorbed and stored in the water could even be used for cooling, through a heat pump. "We can generate heat of up to 80 degrees centigrade in the hollow roof space.

All the equipment is available, only it isn't specific yet for factory premises. We are now developing such equipment.

"It will not be an enlarged sun heater, with a water tank on the roof, but part of the roof itself. We are going to try this out at a food plant in Carmiel this summer. The saving on electricity bills for hot water and possibly for cooling can be as high as 80 per cent. Food plants especially would benefit from such built-in energy collectors if they process farm produce in summer when you get all the sunshine you want."

Industries Trading is now planning to manufacture Behlen steel building components in a plant to be set up in a development town, instead of importing them. It has a licence agreement with the American company under which it will also supply steel structures to countries as far away as South Africa.

SPEAKING OF OIL

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Lubavitch Hasidim would not be delighted if Israel became a major oil producer and meanwhile Lubavitcher has high hopes that Ashdod II will bring him a return.

In a recent interview with The N. Dr. Zvi Dinstein, the Finance Minister's Adviser on Oil Affairs, he said that a Mr. Eisenstadt is one of the joint investors in the oil field, following advice from Rabbi Nachman Mendel, the current Lubavitcher Rebbe, who resides in Brooklyn. Eisenstadt took up a 5 per cent investment in the Ashdod field. The Lubavitcher Rebbe advised that it was all right to invest in oil explorations, but not to sink more than a very small percentage in any particular project," related Dinstein.

Eddie Rosenberg, a private geologist at the oil symposium held last week at the Israel Institute of Petroleum Energy, stated that oil exploration in Israel is approaching a "turning point."

He revealed that in 1972 only 4 wells were drilled in Israel. In 1973 two wells were drilled and only three in 1974. In 1975 there were 7.5 wells drilled and the drilling depth for the wells was 21,000 metres, more than in three preceding years.

"In 1975 there were 25,000 wells drilled in the U.S. and one in 40 proved to be a producer," he stated. Mr. Rosenberg pointed out that new sophisticated equipment which aids seismic geological studies, will add impetus to the oil exploration programme.

A table comparing the cost of petrol in Israel and Western Europe

showed Israel high up on the table provided by Emanuel Racine, general manager of Delek.

Israel stood third, closely behind Italy and Portugal. The cost of petrol in Portugal was only 3 per cent higher than in Israel. And Israeli fuel oil was almost 50 per cent higher than that in Luxembourg, at the bottom of the list.

Gross sales of the Israeli fuel companies for 1975 came to IL6.758m. This figure compared to 1974 sales of IL3,727m. implies a rise of some 81 per cent.

Paz leads the field with sales of IL3,100m. Paz has 147 service stations throughout Israel as compared with 115 and 11 for Delek and Sonol.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES

Official Exchange Rates (transfers and cheques)	
Purchase	Sale
IL	IL
S.Dollar	7.8200 7.8255
Swiss Fr.	3.19063 3.22341
French Fr.	1.64648 1.66400
utch Fl.	2.82282 2.85870
M	3.00249 3.03159

INTERBANK LONDON POT RATES

	2.5835/45 per \$
utch Fl.	2.7525/35 per \$
elgian Fr.	39.47/77 per \$
rench Fr.	2.4400/25 per \$
wiss Fr.	4.7275/7.300 per \$
ire	844.25/845.25 per \$
old price:	\$126.20—126.70

The London Market is closed today — no rates for Rands and sterling and no forward rates.

FRENCH INSTITUTE

TEL AVIV
111 Béhov Hayarkon — Tel. 23470
EVENTS IN THE COMING FORTNIGHT
Exhibitions: at the Tel Aviv Museum — Johnny Friedlander (Painter) — Engarver
At the Institute — The Poster
Cinema:
Wed. June 2 at 7.00 p.m. — Défense de savoir (N. Trintignant)
Sat. June 5 at 7.30 p.m. — Défense de savoir (N. Trintignant) subtitled in English
Wed. June 9 at 7.00 p.m. — Zazie dans le métro (Louis Malle) subtitled in English
Sat. June 12 at 7.30 p.m. — For the young entrance free — Les Dauphins — Le Petit Soldat — Le Voleur de Parfums — On a volé la mer
Wed. June 16 at 7.00 p.m. — La Chasse Royale (F. Terrier) subtitled in English
Sat. June 19 at 7.30 p.m. — La Chasse Royale (F. Terrier) subtitled in English

HEVRA LENIHUL KRANOT BNE'EMANUT B.M.

	Unit Price %	Redemption Price%
TZARAR	446.8	425.6
EREZ	171.6	163.7
EITAN	232.71	228.0
ADIF	141.74	138.28
ALMOG	125.59ex	122.59ex

Trustees: BANK HAPOLIM B.M.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

DISBURSEMENTS on account of loans approved in the past by the Industrial Development Bank of Israel amounted to IL1,000m. in 1975, of which 59 per cent was for private concerns, 26 per cent public enterprises, and the rest Histadrut affiliated ones. Approvals of new loans amounted to IL2,100m., of which 30 per cent was for private concerns, and 54 per cent for public ones. INCOME TAX collected in the

first quarter of 1976 was almost double the amount of the same period a year ago. The increase in collection of indirect taxes was over one third. In April, income tax collection was up 40 per cent, and indirect taxes 15 per cent, compared with a year ago.

THE NEW YORK STOCK Exchange was closed yesterday for Memorial Day, a U.S. holiday.

ZOA HOUSE

Activities in conjunction with the Cultural Department of Tel Aviv Municipality

Cultural Activities in June

Wednesday	
June 2, 8 a.m.	INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL STUDIES (English)
"KNOW YOUR COUNTRY"	Guided Tour to the JERUSALEM CORRIDOR — By reservation only —
Sunday	
June 6, 8.30 p.m.	WHAT IS POP?
Series of illustrated talks in Hebrew, by Y. Mar-Chaim "The Gay Fiddler" "The Beginning of Rock 'n' roll"	
Thursday	
June 10, 8.30 p.m.	In cooperation with the "Bible Research Society" Mr. Israel Katz will lecture in Hebrew on THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
At 8.30 p.m.	INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL STUDIES
Mrs. M. Russo of the Nature Protection Society will lecture in English on THE SINAI AREA — With slides —	
Sunday	
June 13, 8.30 p.m.	WHAT IS POP
Mr. Y. Mar-Chaim will lecture in Hebrew on "The Renaissance of POP in Europe" (The Beatles, The Rolling Stones)	
Tuesday	
June 15, 8.30 p.m.	The RUBIN-SWEDLOW DUO (U.S.A.) Special Guest Concert of Early and Modern Music — Woodwinds, Flutes, Trombones and Classical Guitar
Wednesday	
June 16, 8 a.m.	INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL STUDIES (English)
"KNOW YOUR COUNTRY"	Guided Tour to EIN GEDI AREA — By reservation only —
Sunday	
June 20, 8.30 p.m.	WHAT IS POP
U.S. EXHIBITION ACTIVITIES THE ZOA HOUSE DISCLOSURE presents in (English) "The World of Carl Sandburg" by Norman Corwin	

Bank of Israel

ANNOUNCEMENTS

On Tuesday, June 1, 1976, a series of

Founded in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955. Editor 1955-74: the late TED LURIE. Editor 1974-75: LEA BEN DOR.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1976 • VOL. XLVI, No. 18719

When will the bubble burst?

THE RIDDLE baffling the ordinary Israeli is that taxes keep getting higher, and wages are constantly frozen or part-frozen — yet the economic problem remains unsolved. Is there something missing in the policy equation?

Mr. Moshe Sanbar, Governor of the Bank of Israel, provided the answer yesterday, at the traditional yearly press conference on the publication of the Bank's annual report. While the right measures are duly taken, he says, there is an automatic off-setting process in the economy which proceeds to neutralise all such initiatives, and restores the status quo. This process is called indexation.

In Israel, benefits that foster consumption are tied to the index, while obligations that might reduce consumption are not. The money the Government borrows is linked, the money it lends is linked. Wages are linked, mortgage loans are not. The result can be foreseen. When a new tax is imposed, it pushes up prices — intentionally, in order to reduce consumption. And consumption does fall at first.

But gradually, it catches up again. The cost-of-living allowance (combined with wage adjustments forced by the unions) increases salaries; the Government debt (budget-financed) swells; householders find that their unlinked mortgages take up an ever-shrinking part of their income, releasing more for expenditure on other things; the money that businessmen owe to the bank diminishes as a proportion of their turnover.

The danger is that this sequence may occur again in the present year. The trade balance has improved impressively during the last six months. The import surplus shrank by 12 per cent in the last quarter of 1975, and by another 19 per cent in the first quarter of 1976. But what will happen next?

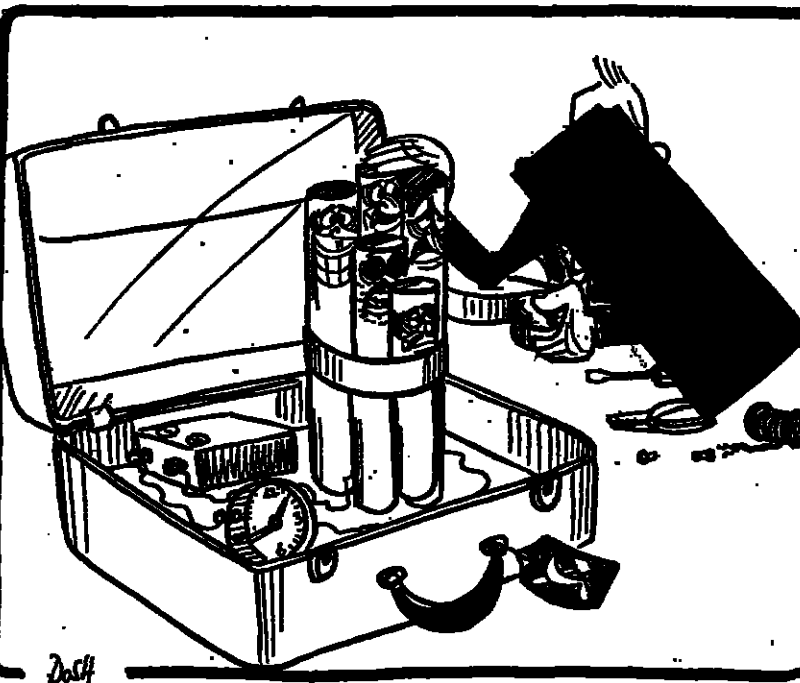
Statistics for 1975 may be a warning of things to come. The drastic devaluation of November 1974 caused a decline in private consumption of 5 per cent in the first three months of 1975. Then it started going up again — by 2 per cent in April-June, 5 per cent in July-September, 4 per cent in October-December. In the end total consumption did not decline at all.

This itself could be seen as an achievement, except that total production scarcely went up either. In other words the economy was marking time. The recession caused a drop of 1.5 per cent in the number of workers employed in the private sector; but the automatic compensating process caused a rise of 11 per cent in the number employed in the public (or Government) sector.

According to Sanbar, the solution is to break the linkage process once and for all. The need is to reduce living standards back to the level prevailing in 1972. Last year, that would have meant a drop of 7.5 per cent. A calculation made by the central bank showed that if the belt-tightening had been done (by cancelling the cost-of-living allowance for a time), the economy could have earned or saved between \$250m. and \$300m. — which is half the sum of short-term loans that the State had to borrow in 1975.

Today, returning to the level of 1972 would mean a drop of 12 per cent. It is impossible to make such a contraction when incomes are index-linked. Yet the end-result has to be achieved, if not sooner, then later; if not by planning, then by the force of events.

Kosygin: "We'll call it the north-east covenant."



By arrangement with Ma'ariv

ISRAEL PRESS

Kosygin visits the Arabs

HA'ARETZ (Independent) sees nothing new in Kosygin's latest visit to Iraq and Syria. Even after Egypt had begun to extricate itself from Soviet suzerainty, the Politbureau never relaxed its ambition to gain a foothold in the region. Following the loss of Egypt as a base of operations, Syria presents an alternative, though a narrower and less stable choice. And the Soviet Premier's first task will very likely be an attempt to straighten out matters between Syria and Iraq. "This has in the past proved to be a dangerous undertaking, since these two rival factions of the Arab world are sharply divided by causes deeply rooted in Arab history."

AL HAMISHMAR (Mapam) takes issue with the finance Ministry's recently announced step-by-step plan for economic recovery, and accuses its policy-makers of vacillation and irresolution, which in the end must defeat its declared purpose. "This time, the order must be reversed. If the working man must indeed be made to contribute once again, this is only permissible after all other sectors of the economy, including the Government apparatus itself, shall have done their share. This time round, the wage-earner will not be the first to put his shoulder to the wheel, and the Finance Minister is advised to take this resolve into account."

READERS' LETTERS

UNDERMINED OBJECTIVITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — "The New York Times," as America's leading newspaper, exerts preponderant influence in moulding public opinion. As such, it is particularly sensitive to criticism that it is not even-handed, balanced and objective in its presentation of the news, or that it is vulnerable to the skilful manipulations of, say, the Secretary of State or the President.

In this context, it is readily understandable why its chief correspondent here, Terence Smith, should have entered a spirited — and unusually long — rejoinder (May 28) to Wolf Blitzer's Washington report to The Jerusalem Post of May 21, "U.S. media exaggerate coverage of the West Bank, ignore other Mideast news."

The fact that Smith's wires on the West Bank disturbances routinely make Page 1 — to be carefully studied by legislators on the national scene and simultaneously to set the fashion for reputable newspapers, news magazines and broadcast media all over the nation — is not of Smith's doing; the play of the news is determined each afternoon in the newsroom executives' huddle.

There are two peripheral matters which are of more immediate concern. The first involves the deterioration of smooth and amicable relations between our Government and the foreign press based here. It is alarming to me that a correspondent of the stature of Smith, the representative of the most prestigious daily in the world, should have felt so gored

as to depart from the customary brief, dignified letter, to admonish, as he did, "Israeli officials, including Defence Minister Peres" who "would be better advised to deal with the problems reflected in the disturbances rather than the public relations..."

It is symptomatic of the acerbity that currently marks foreign press-Israeli relations, and considering Smith's pivotal role on the journalistic scene, it prompts me to wonder whether his objectivity here has not been seriously undermined.

Secondly, there is the matter of a lengthy, 900-word article in "The New York Times" of April 1 under the headline, "The rioting in Israel." Written by Smith, it is sub-headlined a "News analysis" and is particularly thought-provoking not so much by what he reports — which he does well and informatively — but what he omits.

Nowhere in this long — and presumably uncut — article of "what went wrong" is there a single mention, or even a hint, of communist or Rakah or extreme Left Wing or PLO influence in the inciting of the Galilee Arabs. I would be more inclined to sympathize with Smith's protest to The Post had he analyzed, a month before, what was so potent, namely that the violence derived not only from the Israeli Arabs' discontent with their status in the Jewish State, but also from the fruitful seeding of dissension and riot by the enemy camp within.

PAUL GOULD

Jerusalem

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have just read the letter of Mr. Martin Ennals, Secretary-General of Amnesty International (May 10).

You may recall my letter published in your paper on February 20, 1975 about my adopted Prisoner of Conscience, Hillel Butman. Hillel was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Second Leningrad trial. Although refusing to participate in the hijacking of a Soviet plane, the Soviet authorities tried to show his connection in this affair.

Amnesty International is refusing to adopt Hillel Butman even though they know that there was no base for the accusations. In a letter, sent to the USA, they wrote: "A-I has not adopted Mr. Butman as a prisoner of conscience. This is because he was involved in planning an attempt to hijack an aeroplane. Our statute does not allow us to adopt as prisoners of conscience persons who have 'used or advocated' violence. The hijacking never took place; any violence involved was only potential and minimal at that; and Mr. Butman, though one of the authors of the plan, had abandoned the plan before its abortive execution. Despite these facts and our sympathy with Mr. Butman, we cannot deviate from the principle which excludes Mr. Butman from adoption."

It is easy to ignore the following facts: Hillel Butman refused to participate in the group who planned the hijacking and did whatever he could to prevent his friends from doing it; Hillel Butman did not know that there was going to be a hijacking and was arrested at a distance of 70km. from Leningrad while he was on vacation with his family. All the witnesses, who were in the group of those who intended to hijack the plane, testified that Butman did not know about the plan and had no connection at that stage.

One can only regret the attitude of Amnesty International and hope that all the Jewish Prisoners of Conscience will be adopted by A-I groups.

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One can only regret the attitude of Amnesty International and hope that all the Jewish Prisoners of Conscience will be adopted by A-I groups.

ELI LANDAU

Tel Aviv

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a practising educator and an advocate of alternatives in education, I'd like to respond to the letter of Mrs. Ben Marmer of New York (May 14) who expresses regret at the Ministry of Education's support of the experimental school in Jerusalem.

It is my experience, here and in the U.S., that individual students at all ages learn in individual ways. The education profession has established various ways to deal with these learning differences. Moreover, educators are beginning to recognize the inadequacy of teaching yesterday's way to tomorrow's children. Children need to be taught to cope with a world that

we can no longer anticipate, to adjust to rapid change, and to a society becoming increasingly more mobile. Certainly this is all true in Israel.

Providing educational alternatives is the responsibility of both the Ministry of Education and parents who should be seeking to select the school which best fits their particular educational goals and their child's particular learning style. The educational profession should support educational diversification in Israel to oppose those who consider anything other than traditional educational methods a "sickness" or "pollution," as does Mrs. Marmer.

DE JUDITH M. BLOOM

Herzliya

SEVERANCE COMPENSATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I read with great interest Doris Lankin's article of May 3 concerning the rights of household help. I wonder, however, what rights accrue to a maid whose work is terminated because of her employer's death. Am I correct in assuming that

the heirs must pay severance compensation in accordance with the scale mentioned by Mrs. Lankin?

DE HANAN PRINZ

Kiryat Bialik

Doris Lankin confirms that Dr. Prinz is right.

COMPREHENSIVE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The J.F.S. Comprehensive School in Camden Town is a landmark in the progress of Jewish Education.

The Headmaster, Dr. Conway, and two members of the original staff (who also commenced in 1958) are retiring this July, and the J.F.S. Old Scholars Association is trying to contact all old J.F.S. pupils to advise them of a special Grand Reunion and presentation to these members of staff which will be held at the J.F.S. Comprehensive School Camden Road, on Monday July 5, at 8 p.m. We are hoping that, through your newspaper, we can reach many of the ex-J.F.S. pupils whose addresses we no longer have and who may now be living in Israel.

I will be only too happy to hear from them and furnish them with any further details regarding the above.

JACKIE CHART (MRS.)
Hon. Secretary,
J.F.S. Old Scholars Association
80 Longland Drive
Totteridge

London, N.2.

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THIS WEEK'S MAGAZINES

- ★ McCall's
- ★ April, 1976 Issue
- ★ Family Circle
- ★ April, 1976 Issue
- ★ Redbook
- ★ April, 1976 Issue
- ★ Woman's Day
- ★ Decorating Book
- ★ No. 24
- ★ Modern Bride
- ★ April-May 1976 Issue

sole distributor
Steimatzky's

New SIGNET Paperbacks

- ★ The Premier Experiments — Robert H. Rimmer
- ★ Peace of Mind — Joshua Loth Liebman
- ★ Consumer Guide 1976 — Cars
- ★ The Savage Sisters — Carter Brown

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VIEWPOINT

MOSHE KOHN

The PLO is one of nine "liberation" groups invited as observers to the UN Habitat Conference in Vancouver. An anomaly no matter how you look at it.

PLO and human settlement

NINE "liberation" groups were invited as "observers" to the UN-sponsored Habitat Conference on Human Settlement that opened yesterday in Vancouver. One of them, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has already served notice that "while countries from around the world are discussing settlement problems," the PLO will see to it that the conference discusses the problem of "the Palestinian People (who) remain deprived of a decent place to live — even in their homeland — because of Zionist aggression..."

When Canadian Foreign Minister A.J. MacEachern visited Israel last January, he graced us with an announcement (reported in The Jerusalem Post on January 21) that he was "glad to say that Israel will attend the meet also." He added that PLO men may come to any conference to which they are invited, and he explained that Canada's policy is to let all shades of opinion be expressed, "however unappealing these opinions may be."

That was good of Mr. MacEachern: not everybody is glad about our presence or even our existence. And it was wise of him to explain that the PLO has the right to be anywhere "if invited." I should not like to think about what might have happened if they had appeared in Vancouver uninvited — as they appeared at last winter's OPEC meeting in Vienna; as they have been appearing in Lebanon over the years, especially in recent months; as they have shown up in airports and other places over the years. If they had appeared in Vancouver uninvited, Canada might have found herself in the embarrassing position of having to do something about them, as she has had to do now and then about the Quebec Liberation Front, for example.

What Mr. MacEachern did not explain is exactly what theoretical or practical contributions the PLO has made in the field of human settlement that earned it an invitation.

IS IT their Islamic desire to improve the human-settlement environment

by destroying ghettos, as they have declared they intend to do to the "Zionist ghetto" that is Israel; as they continue to do to the Christian "ghetto" in Lebanon; as their predecessors did to the Armenian "ghetto" in Turkey and the Chaldean and Kurdish "ghettos" in Iraq; and as their contemporaries are destroying pagan and Christian "ghettos" in South Sudan? If destruction of ghettos is to be one of the sub-themes of the Vancouver conference, why, then, there are a few outstanding experts on the subject living in Germany, Austria, Argentina and a few other countries who could share their rich experience in the field, gained during the late 'thirties and early 'forties, with the conference participants. Why weren't they invited? And I wonder if the Quebec Liberation Front is among the nine groups invited to "observe" the conference.

Or will the PLO speak to the conference about the "Palestinian refugee" camps? Then I suggest that a few other experts with other opinions on the subject who ought to have been invited, or at least that statements which they have put on record, should be considered by the conference.

One such expert is Khaled al-Azm, who was Prime Minister of Syria in 1947-48, when the "Palestinian refugee" problem came into being. In his book of memoirs, published in Beirut in 1973, he analyzes the Arab failure in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, and writes:

"The fifth factor was the call by the Arab governments to the inhabitants of Palestine to evacuate it and leave for the bordering Arab countries. Since 1948 we have been demanding the return of the refugees to their homes; but we ourselves are the ones who encouraged them to leave... We brought destruction upon a million Arab refugees (the actual figure was about 420,000 — M.K.), by calling upon them and pleading with them to leave their land, their homes, their work, and their business, and we

have caused them to be barren and unemployed... In addition, we accustomed them to begging for 'handouts'."

Another expert is Sami Ghoury, who was Secretary of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee at that time. On September 9, 1948 he told the Beirut "Daily Telegraph": "I do not want to impugn anybody but only to help the refugees. The fact that there are those refugees is the direct consequence of the action of the Arab states in opposing partition and the Jewish State."

Another is the anonymous author of the editorial comment published in the Jordanian newspaper, "Falastin," on February 19, 1949: "The Arab states encouraged the Palestine Arabs to leave their homes temporarily in order to be out of the way of the Arab invasion armies."

And here is what Habib Issa, Secretary-General of the Arab League in 1961, wrote in the New York Lebanese daily, "Al-Hoda," on June 8 of that year: "The Secretary-General of the Arab League (in 1948), Azam Pasha, assured the Arab peoples that the occupation of Palestine and of Tel Aviv would be as simple as a military promenade... Brotherly advice was given to the Arabs of Palestine to leave their land, homes, and property, and to stay temporarily in neighbouring fraternal states."

FINALLY, here is what an unnamed Palestinian refugee wrote in the Jordanian daily, "A-Difaa," on September 6, 1954: "The Arab governments told us: 'Get out so that we can get in.' We got out, but they did not get in."

No, they did not. Because, I suppose, unlike hospitable Canada, we did not invite them; and when they decided to crash the party, we were not embarrassed to do something about it. And that was not so much because we found their opinions "unappealing" as because we did not care for the methods they chose for putting those opinions into practice. We still don't.

SECOND-HAND QUOTATIONS

By EPHRAIM KISHON

and the people of Hebron should not."

This addition alone clarifies for the reader the obvious ironic intent of what has been said above, regarding the high-minded Israeli who vehemently demands the return of the Arabs to Biram because their expulsion was, in his opinion, unjust, while violently opposing the return of the Jews to Hebron because their slaughter was, evidently, justified.

Despite Mr. Kohansky's amazement, persons with this sort of selective conscience are abundantly found in our midst. In debate they claim that the matter of Biram and Ikrit is purely ethical and that political and military considerations do not apply, while in the event of resettlement in Hebron, only strictly political and military considerations are to be taken into account and the ethical aspect forgotten. Mr. Kohansky argues with the logic of my remarks with fountain-pen plastic surgery.

So as not to tire the reader I shall not cite further examples (difficult as it is not to), since the disagreement between us is not limited to a few misquotings. What is most saddening is that there is, essentially, no argument between the two camps. Both those whom Mr. Kohansky represents and we, the so-

called extremists, are willing to return most of the territories to the Arabs in exchange for a real peace. The difference between us lies in the matter of skepticism.

The progressive is prepared to pull back to the 1967 borders and later, when Mr. Arafat has dug in a couple of hundred metres from his home, to hope and pray that peace will come about, as promised on some piece of paper. We hard-liners, on the other hand, are unwilling to risk this experiment because we don't believe a single word of the promises of Mr. Arafat or his godfathers. As I said, a matter of skepticism.

We believe our neighbours must discover that time is not necessarily on their side, and that they will have to demonstrate their desire for peace in a practical way before there are further pull-backs. We know of no measure more effective in hastening this process of thinking than new settlements.

Mr. Kohansky has every right not to appreciate the sacrifice of the young people with knitted "kipot" of Gush Etzion. He is even entitled to call them in his article "a movement which does not think in rational terms, in terms of practical politics, of international relations, of world opinion, of demography, of social dynamics — but in terms of Divine Commanda." The definition is right on target. But each and every word is amazingly applicable to the early Zionist movement which gave birth to the Jewish State.

Special Sale to mark

AUCTION No. 60

Today Tuesday, June 1, 1976 at 8 p.m.

in the sales hall, 14 Kikar Kedumim, Old Jaffa, Tel. 829018.
Entrance by the Cave Club. Fully air conditioned.

★ ★ ★

The articles to be auctioned will be on view Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

★ ★ ★

Oils by Kramenz, Shapiro, Kikoin, Minchen, Adler, Aberdeen, Ovadyahu; watercolours by Robin, Anna Ticho, Schtrik, Bergner, Zaritzky; gouaches by Mane Katz; drawings by Adler, Pissaro, Minchen, Katz; Etchings by Miro, Picasso, Chagall; collections of silverware, porcelain, glass, carpets, furniture, jewelry.

Renault car from 1936 One of a kind

The Israel Institute of Petroleum and Energy
Advanced Seminar on Oil Economics

announces a lecture by

Mr. M. LAHNSTEIN

Director of the Ministry of Finance (Bonn)

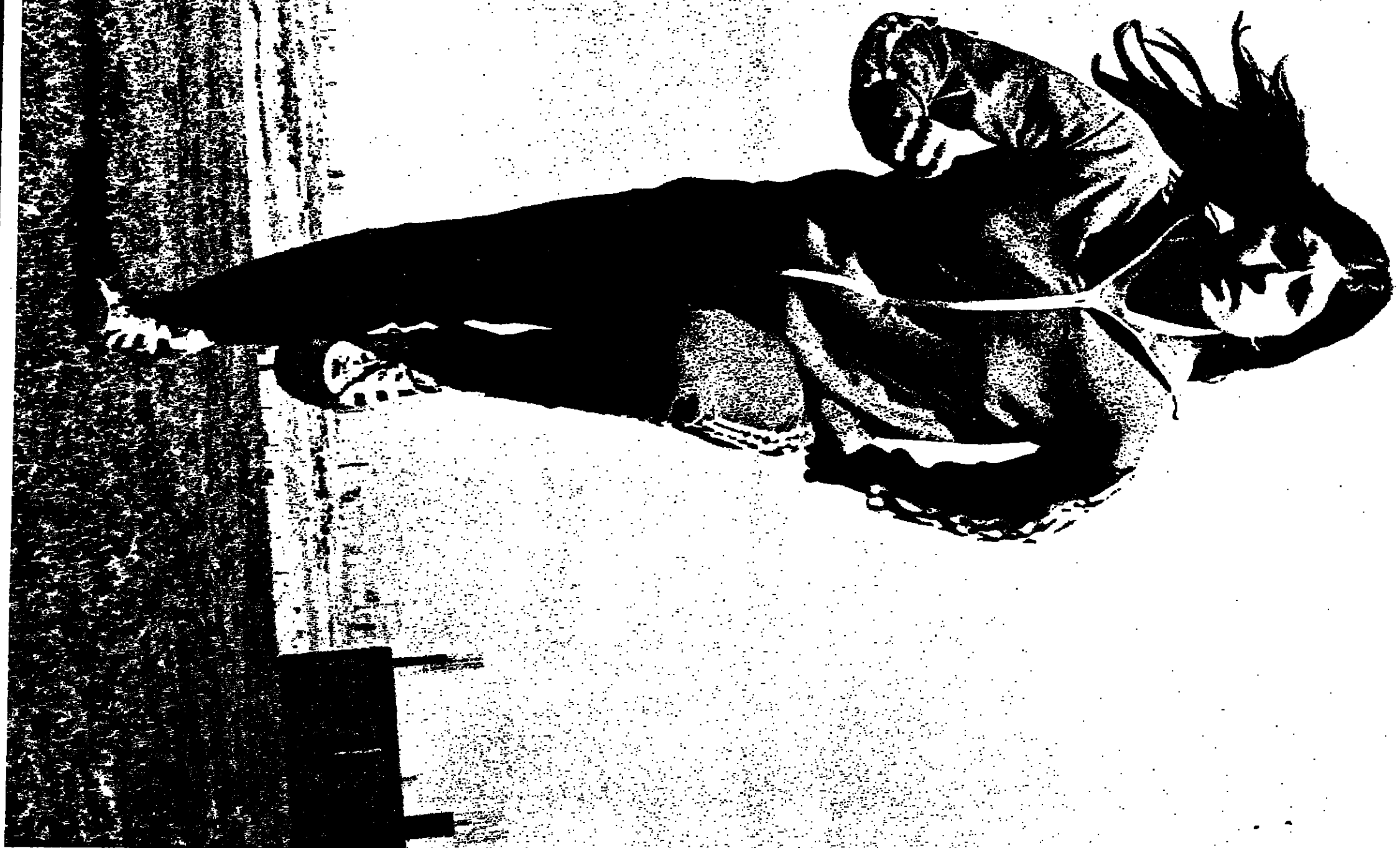
on

The Position of the
Oil Importing Countries in 1976

The lecture will be given in English

The lecture is part of the 6th course: Advanced Seminar on Oil Economics, and will be delivered at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, June 2, 1976, in the auditorium of the School of Petroleum Sciences, 28 Rehovot University, Ramat Aviv. Petroleum Industry Personnel are invited.

ISRAEL'S OLYMPIC HOPE



ESTHER SHAHAM/ROTH

David Rothinger

THE JERUSALEM
POST
JUNE 1, 1970, VOL. 1, No. 2

KALEIDOSCOPE

Is the army the right place for a woman?

By Pinna Schieber

WHEN MOST Israeli girls reach the age of 18, they leave the security of family and friends to spend the next 20 months as soldiers. It's not something they question — it's important for the country.

The Israeli Army for a girl is not all sweat and sand, as it may have been at the time of the establishment of the State of Israel. Today it is more like a finishing school, with the emphasis on social values. Girls must be able to handle the physical demands of the army, but they also must be able to handle the emotional demands of the army.

I recently had the opportunity to speak with Mrs. Dina Verth, commander of the Women's Corps, about the role of women in the army. Mrs. Verth is a woman who has served in the army for many years, and she has a deep understanding of the role of women in the army.

In the days before the partition, military service was a way of life for many Israeli women. They served in the army from the very beginning, and they have continued to serve ever since. The army has been a part of the Israeli identity since the very beginning.

Churchill 10 years on

SOME TEN AND ONE-HALF years after Sir Winston Churchill died the Sunday Times put the question "What do you know about him?" to a group of children in a Manchester school.

The 10-year-olds mostly got the essential right. "He was a very old man and a lot of people followed him because he ruled very wisely in the war."

And Margaret Conway: "He was the Prime Minister in World War Two. He was small and fat and he won for Britain."

Likewise Patrick Craven: "He was always arguing with Hitler. They were both boasting about their own power, but he won and not him."



Immigration into Israel increased to run schools in border settlements. There were also ideological reasons behind the creation of the Women's Corps, Mrs. Verth explained. "Of course it was felt that all Israeli should know how to defend themselves, but more than that, the army represented the birth of a nation, something everyone wanted to be a part of."

The Women's Army Corps was established in 1948, and it has since then been a part of the Israeli identity. Mrs. Verth is not necessarily opposed to women serving in the army, but she is not necessarily in favor of it either. She has a complex view of the role of women in the army.

Mrs. Verth is not necessarily opposed to women serving in the army, but she is not necessarily in favor of it either. She has a complex view of the role of women in the army. She has served in the army for many years, and she has a deep understanding of the role of women in the army.



Churchill, PM and Stalin at the Yalta Conference in February, 1945, discussing the political aspects of the new imminent Allied victory.

After many years in the political wilderness, Winston Churchill was always arguing with Hitler. They were both boasting about their own power, but he won and not him. Churchill was a very old man and a lot of people followed him because he ruled very wisely in the war.

Reading in reverse



IN "MY FAIR LADY," Professor Henry Higgins makes the point about languages that "the Hebrew learnt it because it was absolutely frightening." Of course, the question of what is frightening or backwards depends on the viewpoint of the person concerned. Those whose home tongue is Hebrew consider that it is the users of English and other unimportant languages who are seeing the world the wrong way round.

This difference in approach applies to the reactions of all concerned to the Syrian agreement to renew the United Nations for a further six months. UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim and all the member-nations of the Security Council fell over themselves in the belief and admiration that Syrian President Hafez Assad had made so noble a gesture. What is more, they pointed out in breathless wonder, the United States had a good word to say for Israel for her agreement to renew the United Nations. Everyone else was furious with the self-styled Jews for being so sulky about the whole affair and for issuing a warning that they would not accept any conditions for a renewal, such as Assad introduced the last time.

The experts say that Assad adopted so tolerant a view because of some kind of arrangement between him and the U.S., with Israel's support, enabling him to try to function as a peacekeeper in Lebanon. To understand what is happening in that tragic land requires the ability to read simultaneously, not only from left to right, but up and down and between the lines as well. Everyone is getting everyone else, but it is impossible to decide who is in alliance with whom, and which side we want to win. Perhaps we will be forgiven for thinking that the Arabs have got to fight somebody. It is perhaps best that they fight each other.

As far as Israel is concerned, we would begin to share some of the enthusiasm for President Assad, played by Dr. Waldheim, if he were to announce that he had decided to rebuild the other world from Israel. As long as he keeps Knesset and the villages only as potential bastions for war, it is hard to believe that he is really anxious to make peace.

High hopes for Esther

By Shoshana Birnbaum

SHE WAS STANDING by the sink vigorously washing a blue T-shirt. For one horrible moment I thought I'd come to the wrong room. That face hidden in a sweep of black hair — was that the one I'd seen on television? But a moment later, the clothes hanging on an athletic rack, and I decided that this must be she, and "Sit down," she said, calmly pointing to a rather cluttered salon. I had expected a plush suite for the girl who was to compete in the Montreal Olympics, but this was cramped. There certainly wasn't much room here for precluding Esther's speciality — hurdling.

"How do you feel about representing Israel?" I asked, realizing that she had heard this question and number of times. She stopped scrubbing for a moment and looked at me. "As an Israeli, and do different from competitors of other countries. We as a nation are different. When other countries get gold medals, it means nothing, they've won them before. But if Israel should win one... Also, as an Israeli I feel I represent Jews all over the world, wherever I compete."



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